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## Turks Bar Recess at Geneva Insist on Reply to Cauton Plan

From Wire Dispatches  
GENEVA, Aug. 13.—Turkish sign Minister Tunc Guner found himself unable to "se at all" to a British and backed proposal to recess Cyprus peace talks for a 48-hour period of up to 48 hours, a British delegation source said tonight.

His source was quick to point out, however, that this did not necessarily mean that the peace talks had broken down. Discussions continued after Mr. Guner pressed his opposition to a recess.

Washington, the State Department today endorsed "a lesser degree of autonomy" for Turkish minority on Cyprus, voiced concern that Greece Turkey could go to war over island.

**Urgent Message**  
Upping up the pace of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sent an urgent message to Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and spoke the telephone with Helmi, the Turkish Premier, four times in the last 24 hours.

According to a statement by Mr. Kissinger, a State Department spokesman declared for the first time that "we recognize the people of the Turkish community in Cyprus require considerable autonomy and protection. We support a greater degree of autonomy for them."

Mr. Kissinger said the Greek President of the island, Constantine Karamanlis, had requested that the Greek Government "take the necessary steps to ensure the security of the Turkish community in Cyprus."

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**Final Proposal**  
The Turks pushed for a Greek decision on their "proposal" for creating an "interim" arrangement on Cyprus, including a "demarcation" of the island's boundaries for each ethnic group. The Greeks resisted, fearing a "division" was a step toward a "third" of the island by Turkey.

Athens, Greece told representatives of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council that "Turkish actions in Geneva were a threat to the peace."

Greek government spokesmen said that Defense Minister, Stavros Niarchos, announced the "division" of the island, the Soviet Union, and France and told them Turkey was violating the U.S. resolutions.

A spokesman reported that the Greek government had rejected the U.S. resolution for the Cyprus cease-fire, and that the Big Five would have a responsibility if Turkey's violations provoked war.

The Geneva negotiations had Greece to place its forces in an "advance" of alert today. But rumors that Athens had closed its airports and that the air force was functioning normally. Ankara, Mr. Beevit held a round of top-level consultations, his ambassador at Athens.

Mr. Beevit conferred with military officers as reports from Athens said that Greece may be sending troops to Cyprus after Turkey's invasion of the island last month.

**Tense Atmosphere**  
The atmosphere in the Turkish capital, Ankara, was tense, with news of a Greek military buildup in the Aegean Sea only a few miles off the coast.

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United Press International  
WATERWAY—Bangladesh driver of mini-taxi has his vehicle ferried to dry land across flooded section of a highway near Dacca. The flood has already claimed more than 2,000 lives and a cholera outbreak is feared.

## International Aid Starts Flowing As Floods Recede in Bangladesh

DACCAs, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—An international relief operation for victims of the Bangladesh floods was developing today as the full extent of the disaster became known.

The floodwaters began to recede after they had covered almost half the country and claimed at least 2,000 lives. Outbreaks of cholera were reported in the northern centers of Mymensingh and Rangpur.

With local health officials running short of vaccine, emergency medical supplies were shifted from Switzerland and Malaysia. Britain announced last night that it was supplying an aircraft to fly drugs to the stricken area.

In northern India, also hit by the worst flooding in recent times, troops were flying in food and fresh water to affected villages, some of which stood out like islands in a gigantic sea.

The United Nations World Food Programme today announced that it would send a team of experts to Bangladesh to assess the damage to the country's food supply and to coordinate relief efforts.

## Change Widely Expected

## U.S. to Replace Athens Envoy; Kubisch Will Succeed Tasca

By Steven V. Roberts  
ATHENS, Aug. 13 (NYT).—At a time of rising anti-American sentiment in Greece, the White House announced today that Henry Tasca will be replaced as the U.S. ambassador in Athens.

The news was widely expected. Many Greeks believe that the United States gave too much support to the military dictatorship that ruled the country for seven years, and they place part of the blame on Mr. Tasca, the ambassador here for more than four of those years.

Since the dictatorship ended, power has been divided among three warring groups, and the United States has been criticized for supporting the wrong side.

Mr. Tasca, 62, started his career as a businessman and entered government service in 1961, under the Kennedy administration. His first post was as deputy director of the Agency for International Development in Ceylon. He rose to director of AID, then was State Department desk officer for Brazil. He was deputy chief of mission in Mexico City and Paris before being named assistant secretary. He is expected to take over the Athens post next month.

**New Deputy Chief**  
The new deputy chief of mission here, Mr. Kubisch, has served in Athens before and is well regarded in Greek political circles.

Mr. Kubisch, 62, is a career Foreign Service officer who previously was ambassador to Morocco. In reply to the criticisms of his performance, he has always maintained, as he did in a statement last weekend, that "all of my actions and activities have been based on decisions made by my superiors in Washington."

Attacks against these decisions have snowballed in recent weeks. A typical comment came from the conservative newspaper *Pravda*, which wrote after President Nixon's resignation: "Nixon and his accomplices tried everything possible to neutralize the honest voices in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)"

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**African Duty Poses Dilemma for Senior U.S. Foreign Service Blacks**  
By Thomas A. Johnson  
LAGOS, Nigeria, Aug. 13 (NYT).—There is a growing trend among black Americans in government service abroad that the concentration of their senior members in African assignments could lessen their effectiveness in Africa and around the world.

"There is this dilemma," said a black American in west Africa, "that while we are anxious to serve in Africa, the proof of our success in this field will be our presence in addition to Africa—France, Peru, Norway and China."

Five black Foreign Service career officers are ambassadors, and all have been assigned by the State Department to Africa.

They are John Reinhardt, in Nigeria; Terence Todman, in Guinea; Rudolph Aggrey, in Senegal and Gambia; Beverly Carter Jr., in Tanzania; and David Bolen, in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

African assignments have also been given to the seven blacks who head operations of the Agency for International Development abroad. Seven of the 10 blacks who head U.S. Information Service offices abroad are assigned to Africa.

Twenty-two black Americans have served as ambassadors since President Truman named Edward Dudley of New York as ambassador to Liberia in 1948, and 17 of these have been assigned to black nations. The five others are Clifford Wharton, who served in Norway from 1961 to 1964; Carl Rowan, in Finland, 1963-64; Patricia Harris, in Luxembourg, 1965-67; Hugh Smythe, in Syria, 1965-67, and Malta, 1967-69; and Jerome Holland, in Sweden, 1970-72.

Blacks in government service abroad have been reluctant to discuss publicly their fears of what they see as a trend.

But in Washington, senior black officials from the State Department, AID and the USIA, organized loosely as the "Thursday Luncheon Group," met earlier this year with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to voice their concerns. Sources within the group say they hope to meet with Mr. Kissinger again soon.

One black American diplomatic source in west Africa said recently: "In a real sense, the blacks in Foreign Service are beginning to face the same problem as blacks in American industry who are executives in charge of urban or minority affairs and special markets. Both are restricted to low-priority areas where their black skins are supposed to count."

Asked if a black skin really gave a diplomat an advantage in Africa, black Americans in the Foreign Service generally reply with a limited "yes."

They say it helps to establish a rapport and to build closer and faster relationships with Africans than can be accomplished by many—although not necessarily all—of their white counterparts.

But, according to Mr. Todman, the Ambassador to Guinea, blacks in the Foreign Service find, at the same time, that when it

## Ford Firm on World Policy, Calls Parley on U.S. Inflation

### Asks Support Of 2 Parties On Economy

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—President Ford, appearing before a joint session of Congress only three days after he took office, called last night for the convening of a bipartisan "summit meeting" on the economy to find a means of controlling inflation.

In a speech interrupted 32 times by applause, the new President also called for quick reactivation of the Cost of Living Council to monitor rises in wages and prices in order to "expose abuses."

While the thrust of his address dealt with the economy, Mr. Ford received the greatest applause when he pledged that his administration would never engage in illegal wiretapping and other invasions of privacy. And, in another promise to set a new tone for the executive branch, the President said that to the limits of his ability he would be President of "the black, brown, red and white Americans, of old and young, of women's liberationists and male chauvinists and all the rest of us in between."

As expected, his appearance last night in the House was a warm reunion with the representatives and senators with whom he had served for many years.

**No Model T**  
He made a special appeal to the Congress, which is controlled by Democrats, to compromise rather than pass legislation he would feel compelled to veto. But he noted in a "gentle, good-humored" way that their relations would never be the same.

"Only eight months ago, when I last stood here, I told you I was a Ford, not a Lincoln," he said, referring to his speech on becoming Vice-President. "Tonight I am still a Ford, but I am not a Model T."

The speech was a mixture of old-fashioned conservatism and devotion to civil liberties and democratic government.

He did not propose any bold innovations on the economy or for controlling inflation. Instead, he called for the conservative prescription to keep down inflation: cutting back on government spending. Here he came down hard, with a bipartisan appeal.

**Learn to Say No**  
"The American wage earner and the American housewife are a lot better economists than most economists care to admit," he said. "They know that a government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take from you everything you have. If we want to restore confidence in the first thing we all have to do is learn to say 'no.'"

Mr. Ford asked the Congress to enact by Labor Day legislation that had been proposed by former President Nixon, to recreate the Cost of Living Council. And he supported the suggestion made a month ago by Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic majority leader, to convene a conference composed of representatives of labor, industry and agriculture, along with government officials and members of Congress, to devise a "bipartisan" action plan for stability and growth in the American economy.

**Hot Pursuit**  
Addressing himself to abuses that brought down the Nixon administration, Mr. Ford said, "There will be no illegal tapings, eavesdropping, buggings or break-ins by my administration. There will be no pursuit of tough laws (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)"



United Press International  
President Gerald Ford acknowledges the applause as he prepares to address a joint session of Congress Monday night. Behind him are Rep. Carl Albert (left), House Speaker, and James O. Eastland, who is president pro tempore of the Senate.

## Signaling End of White House Aloofness

## Ford Asks Congress to Be 'Partner'

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—In calling upon Congress to become "my working partner as well as my most constructive critic," President Ford appeared last night to signal an end to the nearly nine years of White House disdain for the legislative branch of government.

"My motto toward the Congress is communication, consultation, compromise and cooperation," the new President told his former colleagues on Capitol Hill. "I don't want a honeymoon."

He said, "I want a good marriage."

**Repairing Estrangement**  
The new President is known to be intent on repairing what appeared only a few days ago to be an almost permanent estrangement between the White House and Congress.

Thus it was that in the middle of his inaugural speech Friday, Mr. Ford asked to speak at a joint session of Congress last night. And, only minutes after the inaugural ceremony ended, he hurried with congressional leaders of both parties to arrange for such a session.

Mr. Ford is a product of the informal give-and-take of the House, in which he served for a quarter of a century. He has said, in recent interviews before becoming President, that he thinks it is essential to bring Congress back into partnership with the White House.

This attitude is in sharp contrast to that of former President Richard Nixon and his top aides, who viewed Congress as little more than a nuisance. It is also in contrast to the latter years of Lyndon Johnson's presidency, in which the White House and Congress were at the odds, in part, but not entirely, because of the war in Vietnam.

The White House disclosed yesterday that Mr. Ford has asked William Timmons and his veteran aide, White House legislative liaison team to remain in their jobs.

However, at least initially, Mr. Ford is likely to serve as his own chief of congressional relations. One of his aides observed just recently that the President has "one of the best polling operations in the country. All he needs to do is pick up a phone, call people in the House, and find out what majority sentiment is on any given issue," the aide said.

**Speech praised by members of both parties in Congress.**  
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**Unsure on New Term**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—While House press secretary J.F. TerHorst said today that the President has not decided whether he will seek election to a full term in 1976.

Mr. Ford's present term, filling out the four-year term to which Mr. Nixon was elected in 1972, will expire Jan. 20, 1977.

Since being named Vice-President last winter to replace Spiro Agnew, Mr. Ford has said repeatedly that he has no future political ambitions and no intention of running in 1976 for the presidency.

Mr. Ford met with AFL-CIO President, George Meany today to review the economy and labor-management matters. Their 45-minute session was "very friendly and very constructive," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. TerHorst said that Mr. Meany made recommendations "on ways the government can help some segments of the labor movement that are particularly hurting."

Mr. TerHorst said that President Ford plans to meet with other labor leaders as well.

**One Reference To Nixon**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—President Ford made only one direct reference to Richard Nixon in his address last night to Congress and the nation, and that was in reference to foreign policy.

"Over the past five and a half years, in Congress and as Vice-President, I have fully supported the outstanding foreign policy of President Nixon," he said. "This I intend to continue."

## Emphasizes Openness in World Affairs

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP).—President Ford last night pledged continuity in American foreign policy with a new style of greater openness toward allies and adversaries.

The chief executive put his greatest stress on constancy in world affairs. At the same time, in conformity with his basic theme of more candor, Mr. Ford indicated that he will avoid the Nixon administration pattern of secretive diplomacy that often confounded and surprised U.S. allies with unexpected shifts of policy.

"It is my intention to deal openly with allies and adversaries," Mr. Ford told the joint session of Congress. He said that he "fully supported the outstanding foreign policy of President Nixon" and "this I intend to continue."

The new President, as expected, broke no new ground on the international policy front.

**Strong Defenses**  
Mr. Ford's consistent emphasis in his congressional and vice-presidential career on maintaining strong American defenses was underlined in his approach last night.

He cautioned that the change-over in leadership creates no power vacuum, "no opportunities to exploit, should anyone so desire."

Among his key comments were the following:  
• "European allies and Japan were promised 'continuity in the loyal collaboration on our many mutual endeavors,' and Latin Americans were assured of continuity in the 'deepening dialogue' started by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger."

• "Allies and friends" in Asia, with South Vietnam presumably foremost, were promised "continuity in our support for their security, independence and economic development." He said that the United States wanted to see "observance" of the Paris accord, putting his own stress on the word. The United States has accused Hanoi of not carrying out the agreement's provisions.

• The Soviet Union was assured of "a continued effort" to work together for peace because of the dangers of a nuclear war. The Chinese were promised continued adherence to the Shanghai Communiqué signed by Mr. Nixon in 1972 after his trip to China.

The Middle East countries were told that the United States would continue "vigorous efforts" to advance the progress toward peace in the area.

**SALT Strategy**  
Immediately ahead of the new administration is the problem of preparing a negotiating strategy for the next round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, originally expected to resume this month but now postponed until September.

The Ford administration also needs to break the deadlock with Congress over the creation of nondiscriminatory tariff benefits and trade credits for the Soviet Union, a move galvanized by demands in Congress for Soviet assurances of freer emigration of Jews and better treatment of dissidents.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, who returned to Washington Sunday night, conferred for nearly an hour yesterday with Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Dobrynin brought with him a message from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in return for a message sent by Mr. Ford to Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Dobrynin is believed to have conveyed the Kremlin's expressed interest in moving rapidly toward further development of close relations with the United States.

A news agency reported last night that, according to White House sources, Mr. Ford is considering an early goodwill visit to Western Europe and a visit soon by Mr. Brezhnev to the United States.

The White House press office said last night that both reports are "completely without foundation" at this time. While Mr. Ford "of course will be considering foreign travel," a spokesman said it is much too early to contemplate such planning now.

Mr. Ford, by his emphasis last night on the need for early passage of the trade-reform bill, aroused speculation that he will be giving early attention to the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



## 24 U.K. Phantom Jets Ready

### British Bases and UN Forces On Cyprus Are Put on Alert

NICOSIA, Aug. 12.—British bases on Cyprus were put on alert tonight after the new crisis in the Geneva peace talks.

UN forces on the island were confined to their barracks, also in an increased alert.

The alert meant that the UN forces would be ready to move into action within 60 minutes.

UN helicopters were in the air in the airport area observing Turkish forces while the 70 UN observation posts that have been established throughout the island were also on the alert. UN officials were also in close contact through the day with American and British diplomatic officials.

The British announced that 24 Phantom jets had been serviced and were ready for immediate action.

Some families evacuated their homes near the "green line," which separates the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in Nicosia, in case of fighting tonight.

Some Greek Cypriot families headed off to Nicosia, either to the Troodos Mountains or to the coast.

There were no reports of firing. Both sides listened to radio bulletins while a tense calm hung over the city.

Greek Cypriot and Turkish forces strengthened their front-line positions and there was a noticeable deployment of armor on both sides of the tenuous cease-fire line which demarcates the wedge-shaped Turkish-controlled area, from the invasion headhead at Kyrenia on the coast to Nicosia.

Another reflection of mounting tension today was the discontinuation of the withdrawal of Greek Cypriot National Guard units from Turkish enclaves scattered throughout the island. The enclaves were overrun in retaliation for the Turkish invasion July 20.

The withdrawal was part of the cease-fire agreement reached on July 30, during the first phase of the Geneva conference on Cyprus.

Greek Cypriot forces withdrew

#### Bulgaria-Finland Pact

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Bulgaria and Finland have signed a 10-year agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported today.

Yesterday from the Turkish sectors of the towns of Larnaca and Paphos and six Turkish Cypriot villages in the Limassol and Larnaca districts.

"We expected to receive a new list of Turkish enclaves to be executed by the National Guard Tuesday, but this has not materialized," a UN spokesman said.

Observers interpreted the delay as a move by the Greek Cypriot military headquarters to do nothing likely to prove of military disadvantage until the situation at Geneva indicated clear progress toward peace rather than a resumption of fighting.

#### 4,000 UN Troops

In the UN move, more than 4,000 troops were ordered on a higher state of alert.

"Obviously, whatever happens at Geneva has an impact on the atmosphere in Cyprus—differences in the Geneva talks lead to tension in Cyprus," the spokesman said.

He said the UN force includes 1,408 Britons, 948 Canadians, 824 Finns, 508 Swedes, 436 Danes, 320 Austrians, three Irishmen and 135 civil policemen of various nationalities.

### U.S. to Replace Athens Envoy; Kubisch Will Succeed Tasca

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress and the voices . . . in America who saw his dangerous flirting with the junta of Athens as a blot on America.

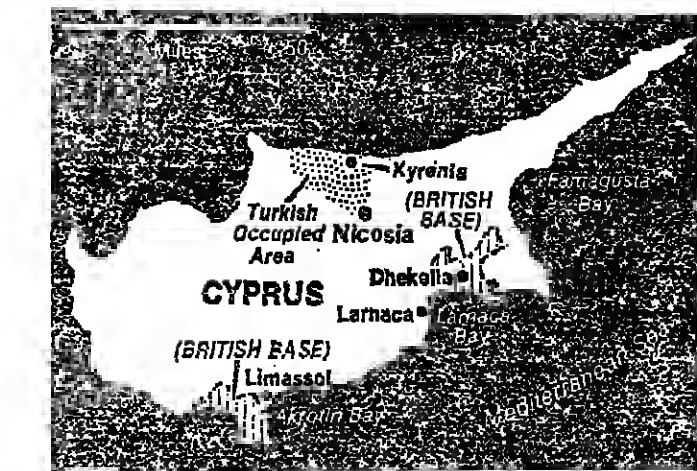
The paper said it would shed no "tears of sorrow" for Mr. Nixon and added: "Now that Nixon has fallen, let his most faithful ambassador follow him . . . Mr. Tasca should go to Mr. Nixon's property so that he may keep him company there in his loneliness."

#### Congressional Stand

Last February, a congressional committee headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D. Minn., urged the removal of Mr. Tasca as a sign that Washington was no longer supporting the military dictatorship here.

But the ambassador reportedly enjoyed the strong support of President Nixon. One of Mr. Tasca's closest friends here is Thomas Pappas, a Greek-American industrialist who contributed heavily to the President's political campaigns.

Mr. Tasca arrived here in 1970, the first new American ambas-



Turkish occupation zone and British bases on Cyprus.

### Russians Reportedly Spied On Turks With a Satellite

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is believed to have orbited a spy satellite early this month to watch the Turkish military forces mobilize and deploy during the Cyprus invasion.

The satellite was identified as Cosmos-670. It was launched from the spaceport of Tyuratam early on Aug. 6 and returned to the Soviet Union after being in orbit for only three days.

Cosmos-670 orbited in a path inclined 50.6 degrees to the equator—on a track rarely used by Soviet satellites. It is an orbit that carried it over Cyprus, most of Turkey and the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts of Turkey at least once a day.

The satellite was kept in an elliptical orbit, the type regularly used by the Russians for their reconnaissance satellites. It is roughly 124 miles above the earth at perigee (the low point) and 186 miles high at apogee (high point). Cosmos-670 wandered just a little off this track, flying 130 miles at perigee and 167 miles at apogee.

**Dawn Overflight**

It was launched at a time on Aug. 6 which served to put it over Cyprus at dawn or just after dawn during the three days that it was in orbit. This is considered the best viewing time for spy satellites because the dawn and post-dawn shadows cast by the sun are longest and best for orbital photography.

Twice during other recent wars the Russians have flown reconnaissance satellites on short notice. The first was the Bangladesh war between India and Pakistan in December of 1971.

The second was the October war between Israel and the Arab countries last year. During that conflict the Russians managed to orbit as many as six spy satellites.

The three days of flight by Cosmos-670 during the Turkish mobilization and deployments was an unusually short time in orbit. Even then, it missed the first part of the Turkish mobilization that began about the last week of July.

Most Soviet spy satellites are built to stay in orbit for 13 days, then return to earth. The satellites put up to watch the Bangladesh war and the October war spent six days in orbit.



### Spain Opens Sahara Talks With Morocco

#### Meeting to Determine Future of Territory

MADRID, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Spain and Morocco opened talks today on the future of the Spanish Sahara, Spain's last African territory claimed by Morocco.

The talks follow weeks of increasing tension between the two countries resulting from an exchange of letters between Generalissimo Francisco Franco and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Premier Ahmed Osman and Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki flew to Madrid last night. They were received by the acting chief of state, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, this morning at his Zarzuela Palace residence.

The Moroccan met later with Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and Foreign Minister Pedro Cordina to open the talks formally.

#### No Incidents

The Spanish government earlier this month denied reports of incidents in the Spanish Sahara. It said a technical mishap, not sabotage, had briefly interrupted the operation of a 60-mile conveyor belt that carries phosphate from mines to the sea.

Spain's occupation of the Sahara dates to the beginning of this century.

The territory is a strip of desert along the upper part of the western African bulge inhabited by 70,000 nomads.

The deposits of phosphate—one of the main raw materials for fertilizers—are among the world's biggest. Spanish plans call for stepping up the annual production from about 2.5 million tons to 10 million tons by 1980.

Morocco has been putting increasing pressure on Spain for the return of the Sahara. Two other countries bordering on the Sahara, Algeria and Mauritania, have also put in claims.

The United Nations has passed several resolutions calling on Spain to relinquish the Sahara and urging a referendum, Spain has offered the Sahara self-government.

### Turks Reject Talks Recess

(Continued from Page 1)

ness, Mr. Clerides raised the possibility that he might even be able to complete consultations in Nicosia within 34 or 36 hours.

"But Mr. Gunes has found himself unable to agree at all," the British source said. "From what he has said, one cannot see any flexibility."

#### Session Delayed

The dispute over a recess occurred at a plenary session that began more than eight hours behind schedule. The wait was filled with a series of private contacts as Mr. Callaghan strove to stave off collapse of the talks, now in their 12th day.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman, the official American observer, has been active in behind-the-scenes mediation efforts in Geneva.

There were also indications of renewed Soviet concern. Before the start of the talks tonight, Victor Minin, the Soviet observer, was seen entering the Palace of Nations meeting site and then leaving it some time later.

The cession plan advanced by Mr. Gunes envisions formation of one large canton or autonomous political unit around the strategic northern port city of Kyrenia. It would encompass 17 per cent of the island's 3,572 square miles.

Five additional cantons would be scattered through other parts of the island where there are large concentrations of Turkish Cypriots.

In all, the Turkish Cypriot-administered area would cover 33 per cent of the island.

The Greeks stressed that the Turkish Cypriots account for only 18 per cent of the island's population of 640,000.



Russian violinist Georgy Ermolenko, 18, with a Soviet professor and two Australian policemen (rear) in Perth.

### Russian Violinist Now Wants To Leave Australia for Home

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Donald Willesee, said today that Russian violinist Georgy Ermolenko now wanted to leave Australia, apparently ending three days of confusion over whether the 18-year-old musician was seeking political asylum.

Mr. Ermolenko's case was discussed by the Australian Senate in Canberra today when the government defeated an opposition motion that the Russian's departure should be delayed until he considered his position free from pressure.

Sen. Willesee said that trade union and foreign affairs officials spoke with Mr. Ermolenko alone today and were satisfied that he wanted to leave.

The Australian trade unions had twice blocked the departure of the young Russian because of confusion over whether he wanted political asylum.

The latest twist to the on-again, off-again defection of Mr. Ermolenko occurred minutes before he was to board a plane for Russia today.

A journalist for the Australian Broadcasting Commission rushed into the airport lounge, claiming she had a tape-recorded interview in which the musician said he did not want to return to Russia.

Members of the Federated Clerks Union reacted by refusing to issue airline tickets to Mr. Ermolenko and the five other musicians from Moscow.

Polled for the second time in two days in their attempt to return to their hotel.

Their first attempt to leave was foiled last night when transport workers, believing Mr. Ermolenko was pressured into changing his mind about defecting, prevented an airliner from taking off with him aboard.

Mr. Ermolenko, a member of a student quintet from the Moscow Musical College, a group attending an international music conference in Perth, first made known that he wanted political asylum in a message Sunday morning to the director of Melbourne's Melba Music Conservatory, Harold Badger.

Yesterday morning the Russian, accompanied by several Australian academics, went to speak with immigration officials about his staying over in Australia.

He broke off the interview to have talks with Russian officials at their hotel, telling newsmen in the hotel foyer that he wanted to stay in Australia because it was a better country for young people.

and there was not enough artistic freedom in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ermolenko became separated from the Australians who accompanied him to the hotel and several hours later said he had changed his mind and wanted to return to Russia.

However, when the Russian party went to board their aircraft last night, the transport workers imposed their ban.

Australian trade unions had adopted similar tactics last month to prevent American entertainer Frank Sinatra from leaving Australia without apologizing for remarks he made about journalists.

### New Battling In Argentina Kills 21 More

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The Argentine Army and police killed 15 Marxist guerrillas yesterday and lost six of their own men in the second day of what appears to be a widespread offensive by leftists, a police spokesman said.

The battles in the northwestern province of Catamarca, about 700 miles from Buenos Aires, brought to the number of persons killed in clashes with guerrillas in a 24-hour period.

Sixteen guerrillas were taken prisoner yesterday.

Army and police troops again today fought the guerrillas in the same area. Government officials released no casualty figures from today's fighting.

Intelligence sources said that the actions were part of a leftist guerrilla offensive aimed at an eventual general uprising. They said that it had the support of several left-wing guerrilla groups and not just the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

The Argentine Army is on an alert and troops are confined to barracks in some areas, military sources said.

Police said that the guerrillas killed in the operation by paratroopers and police yesterday were the same ones who failed in an attempt to attack the Catamarca paratroop base Sunday.

In the biggest operation yesterday, a team of airborne marines was dropped behind a ravine where a group of guerrillas was trapped.

Paratroopers coordinated their mortar attack with a police and army ground assault, army sources said.

Police spokesmen said that a guerrilla believed to be dead grabbed a light machine gun and killed four ranking policemen, including a commissioner, before being cut down.

A fifth policeman was killed in a brief encounter with the uniform-wearing guerrillas earlier in the day. The sixth government casualty was a paratrooper killed by a hand grenade he accidentally exploded in his hand during an attack.

Two guerrillas were killed Sunday when they were surprised by police when changing into fatigues in preparation for an attack on the paratrooper base.

The guerrillas were identified as members of the ERP, which also took over a munitions base in the province of Cordoba Sunday and stole 180 rifles, a large quantity of hand grenades, pistols, sub-machine guns, two artillery pieces and shells.

The ERP, aided by a draftee who let them into the Cordoba munitions factory, also took an officer prisoner. The Marxist guerrilla group still holds an army lieutenant colonel captured in a raid Jan. 19.

A clash with police at the end of the Cordoba operation cost the lives of a guerrilla and a policeman, and a guerrilla suspect was killed in a car crash near the fight.

### Royal Troops Take Protest To Selassie

#### On Pay for Service In 60s on UN Unit

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Thousands of Ethiopian soldiers belonging to the Imperial Bodyguard today marched peacefully on Emperor Haile Selassie's palace to demand millions of dollars in unpaid salaries for service in the Congo more than a decade ago.

The soldiers, who were part of the UN peace-keeping force in the early 1960s during the civil war in the Congo (Kinshasa), now called Zaire, claim they were defrauded of a large portion of the \$14 million paid by the world body to the Ethiopian government.

The discontent within the bodyguard poses a serious problem for the Emperor, 82, who has become increasingly isolated by the military reform movement which is seeking sweeping changes in feudal Ethiopia.

The 8,000-man bodyguard apparently is the only force still loyal to the Emperor. The secretive Armed Forces Committee, which is behind the reform movement, controls the other branches of the armed forces.

#### Grievance Aired

The disgruntled soldiers decided to take their grievance directly to the Emperor after Premier Michael Imru told them this morning that all the Congo money had been paid to them. A government committee, set up last week to investigate the incident, was due to report its findings today.

About 3,000 to 4,000 veterans of the Congo, led by a former sergeant of the bodyguard, marched on the Grand Palace, where the Emperor has his office, to the Emperor's Jubilee Palace.

Although obviously angry, the soldiers were well disciplined and carried no arms. There were no incidents during the march.

#### 2-Hour Meeting

After a two-hour meeting with the Emperor and ministers, the soldiers said that another committee, composed of veterans and led by the Defense Minister, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, had been set up to study the question. It is to report back to the Emperor tomorrow.

Ethiopia sent nearly 15,000 troops to the Congo.

The soldiers claim that part of the UN money for their salaries was pocketed by ministers in the government of Premier Aklilu Habte Wold. Mr. Wold was ousted by a military coup February 12, 1974, and his minister of defense, Gen. Aman Andom, had been set up to study the question. It is to report back to the Emperor tomorrow.

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#### Treasurer Gives Up

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The Emperor's personal treasurer, Blatta Admasu Ferede, has surrendered to the armed forces. It was announced today.

The armed forces announced that Mr. Blatta Admasu Ferede had been taken to a hospital under armed guard.

His detention brings to about 150 the number of former ministers, civil and military officials, provincial governors and judges being held by the armed forces pending investigations on charges of maladministration and corruption.

Last Friday, Lt. Gen. Assef Demissei, the Emperor's aide de camp, was taken by force to the palace grounds.

### Malaysia Issues New Amnesty Bid

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 13 (AP).—Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak yesterday renewed an offer of amnesty to the 1,500 Communist guerrillas operating in the jungles of the Malaysian peninsula.

In a speech over Radio Malaysia, timed with approaching general elections, Mr. Razak said that in the state of Sarawak about 500 guerrillas had laid down their arms in response to a government offer for them to return to normal life.

"In peninsula Malaysia, I am prepared to accept these people back to society, provided they give up their militant ways," he said. Mr. Razak made a similar offer a couple of months ago of his return from a visit to China but "the Voice of the Malaysian Revolution"—the clandestine radio of the guerrillas—rejected the offer.

### Doctors Approve Franco Vacation

MADRID, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A team of seven doctors attending Generalissimo Francisco Franco said yesterday that he has recovered sufficiently from a recent illness to go on vacation.

Following new tests, the doctors "consider that, in view of the favorable evolution of the convalescence of His Excellency, the chief of state, he is in condition to go on his habitual summer vacation," an announcement from Gen. Franco's Palace said.

Gen. Franco, 81, was hospitalized for three weeks for a circulatory ailment last month. He delegated his powers temporarily to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, on July 19.

### I flew home Pan Am.



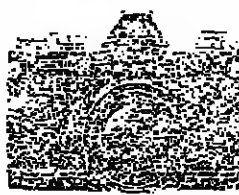
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## Congressional Leaders Laud Ford's Anti-Inflation Pledge

By Spencer Rich and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—President Ford's address to Congress last night won strong approval from members of both parties in Washington, with special praise for his pledge to fight inflation, his conciliatory tone and his promise to observe constitutional principles.

The address, a good speech, has a sense of kinship, a touch of warmth and a sense of responsibility, said Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., who said the president's address was "a good start."

Sen. D-W.Va. said, "The President is off to a good start. I expect his comments on the need to restrain federal spending, on the need to maintain a strong defense, together with the assurance of the continuation of the tax-cut program, will be a good start to the administration's program."

Sen. D-Mass. said, "The President's address was the Jerry Ford we all

know, a warm human being, despite the aura of high office. He asked for our help and our constructive criticism. You can bet we will give him that."

"I thought as he developed the talk, he got a little partisan in setting priorities. He mentioned compromise, conciliation, cooperation and communications and our door is open to the President's four Cs."

The deputy Democratic whip, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said, "I was pleased that there was a strong indication that he wanted to work with Congress. But I was concerned about some of his economic statements. He wants a balanced budget but he does not want to cut defense. It's not clear where he's going to cut and how he can be expected to cut all the people and maintain a balanced budget."

The third-ranking House Republican, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, said, "He did not want to be a definitive statement. I think he wisely chose to limit it to general goals. I thought the tone was one appealing to Congress for cooperation. Nixon was not about the same inflationary problems, too, but Ford indicated his concern would not take the form of vetoes and impoundment and I think he set a different and very welcome course. I think it augurs for more success."

House Speaker Carl Albert said, "I think it was an appropriate speech for the occasion. Until we see his shopping list, we won't know exactly what he's talking about. But I think he's measuring his steps as he goes."

Republican party chairman George Bush, considered by some congressmen to be a likely choice as Mr. Ford's vice-president, said, "President Ford set exactly the right tone in his address to Congress and to the American people, by listing as his first priority the stopping of inflation."

Republican officials had no doubt about what the Ford speech signified.

"This ought to help the party tremendously," said House Republican chairman J.C. Stennis, New York chairman Richard Rosenbaum called the speech "impressive and inspiring" and said it "launched a new era of open government, cooperation with Congress and close identification with the people."

California chairman Gordon Judd said the speech was "a breath of fresh air to the Republican party and the country."

Some Republican office holders said they were not surprised with Mr. Ford's apparent determination to combat inflation.

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California said he thought that bringing the budget under control was "an excellent idea."

But New Hampshire Democrat chairman Dave Laroche said that "the whole thing was so vague. I don't know if it's worth commenting on anything at all."

Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, a Republican who in the last months of the Nixon presidency was talking about a "third force" candidacy apart from the major parties, wasn't talking that way last night.

"We were working on a third force—John Gardner and Ralph Nader and so on—because we were in such desperate straits," he said. "But Ford's kind of a third force himself."

Economists Divided

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Leading U.S. economists were impressed with the tone of President Ford's address to Congress and his administration's determination to bring inflation under control, but did not agree that his policies would solve the problem.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee, Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas, said he did not find any encouraging words on the economy. "There wasn't anything that hasn't been tried and shown to be a failure," he said.

Kenneth Gallbraith, professor of economics at Harvard University, said Mr. Ford made no suggestion or initiative of any importance. "Unhappily, the Cost of Living Council will be purely voluntary and will not work unless it is backed by some powers."

Spending Cuts Criticized

Walter Heller, of the University of Minnesota, said the speech "does suggest he will take a more active interest in economic policy than President Nixon did," and he welcomed the reactivation of the Cost of Living Council, as it would publicize abuses by both business and labor.

But he criticized what he called the President's emphasis on cutting government spending through the nation's budget.

Milton Friedman, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, approved of the President's approach to the country's economic problems and his feeling of establishment has always led to price and wage controls, and I do not think this can have any positive effect whatsoever," he said.

## New 1st Lady Tours Her New Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Mrs. Gerald Ford said today that she was delighted with her new home—the White House—and was especially pleased that her husband can continue to make his own breakfast.

Mrs. Ford took a two-hour tour of the executive mansion today with chief usher Rex Scouten as her guide. New First Ladies are usually conducted through the White House by the departing president's wife, but because of former President and Mrs. Nixon's sudden departure, that custom could not be observed.

President and Mrs. Ford are still living in Alexandria, Va., their suburban home for 18 years, and are expected to move into the White House by Monday.

"It's pretty nice to me," Mrs. Ford said after her tour. "I really don't consider it my house. I consider it the home of the people of the United States. I think it's a beautiful house and I am looking forward to moving in. It's in excellent condition. There is no one more delighted than I am."

Mrs. Ford was asked whether Mr. Ford could continue to cook his own breakfast—a habit that has become well-known since he was sworn into office Friday. She laughed and said that he will because "all he needs is a toaster."



Mrs. Ford after touring White House yesterday.

## Senators in Bid to Depress Prices

### Bill Drafted on U.S. Role in Oil Bargaining

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—In an effort to push down oil prices, several senators are preparing legislation that would give the U.S. government a role in the negotiations between oil companies and the oil-producing countries.

The effort is being led by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the head of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations. At a hearing yesterday, Sen. Church declared

that there was "no question that the price of oil imposed on the world is a political price." The government, he said later, "cannot afford to leave oil prices to the companies. The government must play a more central role."

A bill drafted by the subcommittee staff would permit the Federal Energy Administration to disapprove certain import contracts for crude oil and refined petroleum.

The bill presumes that oil companies would confer with the government before reaching any

agreements in order to assure governmental approval. Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill has told the subcommittee that he would favor some role for the government.

Until now, the government has followed a hands-off policy. Treasury Secretary William Simon, who testified yesterday, said he wanted to study the matter. Mr. Simon, a former chief of the energy unit, appeared to oppose a direct government role, but did say he preferred that the government be "out front," rather than be put into a position of approving or disapproving. He said, "I believe we can do more good working with the oil companies." Mr. Simon agreed "100 per cent" that soaring oil prices are "a political problem."

He said he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were working closely on a "process of developing a national policy, including what will be the role of the U.S. government in the future." He said he had no hints of what was under consideration.

Mr. Simon told the senators: "In my judgment, it is proper for our government to provide advice to U.S. companies, but I do not believe the decision-making responsibility on the operation of their foreign-trading activities and their foreign investment should be assumed by the U.S. government."

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., expressed dismay over the steps the government has taken thus far to deal with the effects of oil-price increases of 300 to 400 per cent during the last year.

Cutting consumption or providing aid to poor countries was not enough, Sen. Case said. "We have to lower prices," he said. "Are we getting anything but a smile from the producing countries in exchange for the enormous technology we are giving them?" he asked.

**Maddox Spurns Ku Klux Klan in Georgia Election**

ATLANTA, Aug. 13 (AP)—Lester Maddox, repudiating a last-minute Ku Klux Klan endorsement, today seeks a second term as governor in the most crowded gubernatorial ballot in Georgia's history.

Mr. Maddox, a segregationist who is now lieutenant governor, is considered to be running well ahead of his 11 Democratic opponents in the primary battle.

The 12 Democrats and five Republicans are seeking their party nominations for governor and the right to succeed Gov. Jimmy Carter, a Democrat.

Mr. Maddox, 58, said a telegram endorsement from a man who said he spoke for the Ku Klux Klan was "part of a last minute plan of desperation by the Maddox haters."

Other statewide races include U.S. Sen. Herman Talmadge's reelection bid against two little-known opponents.

## As Guerrillas Are Reported Leaving Area

### Israeli Boats Shell Lebanon Refugee Camp

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Four Israeli gunboats today attacked the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidieh with rockets and cannon fire, killing one person and wounding four, a Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said.

He said the "militia forces" of the guerrilla movement scored a direct hit on one of the attacking boats and set it afire.

Rashidieh is located near the port of Tyre, 72 kilometers south of Beirut. The camp was inhabited by about 13,000 refugees, but most of them moved to other parts of Lebanon following a June 20 Israeli air raid that killed and wounded dozens of people.

The spokesman said all casualties in today's attack were "women, children and old men." A newspaper in the region said 24 houses were damaged or partially destroyed by Israeli fire.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry said in a communiqué that five Israeli gunboats took part in the raid.

The Associated Press reported that the Israeli command said the gunners of the boats hit their target—a building from which a "terrorist motorboat" was allegedly launched Friday night. It was reported sunk by an Israeli gunboat while attempting to reach the Israeli coast.

The Palestinian spokesman said the attack started at 6 p.m. and lasted 30 minutes.

"The militia forces of the Palestinian guerrilla movement confronted the enemy's boats and forced them to retreat," the spokesman said.

On Friday Israeli jets strafed Rachava, el-Pokhar and Khreibe in south Lebanon.

**Guerrilla Pullout**

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas were reported to have begun a total pull-out today from their stronghold in "Fatahland" in south Lebanon.

Beirut newspapers said the guerrillas' encampment of Rachava el-Pokhar, the highest town in the south Lebanese Arakoub region just three miles from the Israeli border, was ordered by their leader, Yasser Arafat.

The move reportedly was forced by an exodus of the town's estimated 3,000 population after the Israeli air attack last week. The inhabitants had been holding a sit-in at a Lebanese Army

base in Marjayoun, demanding a guerrilla withdrawal from the area to "spare them further Israeli reprisals."

Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin Solh announced after a midnight meeting with Mr. Arafat that the guerrilla chief had ordered the withdrawal to begin this morning.

The Arakoub region has long been a guerrilla stronghold. Cross-border raids prompted Israeli to call it "Fatahland," after Mr. Arafat's group, el-Fatah.

A guerrilla spokesman declined to comment on Mr. Solh's announcement "because Arafat drove off to Damascus right after the midnight meeting to preside over an emergency session of the executive committee" of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall guerrilla leadership.

## Two British Soldiers Killed In Ulster Blast Near Border

BEELFAST, Aug. 13 (UPI)—An explosion killed two British soldiers today near the village of Crossmaglen on Ulster's border with the Irish Republic, the British Army said.

Two soldiers were wounded, an army spokesman said.

The deaths raised the fatality toll in five years of violence in Northern Ireland to 1,058.

Military sources said that first reports indicated that the IRA may have booby-trapped an observation post used by British troops near the border. They said that the blast caught soldiers about to take up positions in the post.

The explosion followed an exchange of fire today between gunmen in the Irish Republic and British troops at another observation post along the border, near Aughnacloy.

The British Army spokesman said that two gunmen fired about 20 high-velocity rounds at the post and the troops returned fire, but no casualties were reported for either side.

**Justification Cited**

Protestant militants cite such incidents as justification for formation of an unofficial home guard to help secure border areas. They are going ahead with plans to establish a new security force despite British government objections.

Organizers said that enrollment in the "third force" home guard was continuing across the province and they have demanded that the government give it arms and place it under official local control.

A government spokesman said that any such group "will have to keep strictly within the law"—indicating that Britain had no intention of handing out arms.

Formation of the new group was announced by George Green, chairman of the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, a n organization of former members of the predominantly Protestant B Specials, a part-time police force.

Britain disbanded and dissolved the B Specials in 1971 amid Roman Catholic charges that they served as an instrument of Protestant repression of the Catholic community.

In a new tactic, gunmen held up two automobiles in Newry, 37 miles south of Belfast, and blew them up after ordering the driver and passengers out.

At Dungannon, 40 miles west of Belfast, a bank building and a bus station were set aflame, police said.

**Soviet View**

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—The Soviet government news-

**Nixon Confers With Ziegler**

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 13 (UPI)—Former President Richard Nixon met with Ronald Ziegler today and then spent another quiet day at his home, an aide said.

The aide said that Mr. Nixon and his former press secretary presumably met to discuss the many problems facing Mr. Nixon in his transition to private life. The aide said that she knew of no other visitors who had arrived or were expected.

Mr. Nixon watched television at home last night as President Ford addressed Congress. He later sent a telegram to Mr. Ford congratulating him for his "splendid speech."

## Rioters Destroy Crops, Livestock In Mozambique

LISEBON, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Africans have set fire to cereal and cotton crops in a wave of violence in northern Mozambique, the Lusitania news agency said today.

The agency said business in the region is paralyzed and that the situation was still tense in an area between Nampula and the coast, 150 kilometers away.

Damage to crops and the slaughter of cattle jeopardized the region's economy for the rest of the year. Sisal is used in the manufacture of twine.

In the port of Antonio Rios, badly damaged by rioting in recent days, a merchant ship and naval frigate were standing by to evacuate civilians if necessary. Fishermen at the port had moved their families aboard boats, the agency said.

In Nampula, several thousand people demonstrated in front of the local government building yesterday, demanding measures to restore order.

A military communiqué released in Beira said Portuguese forces had arrested 10 men following the violence.

## rd Pledges Continuity in World Affairs

Continued from Page 1:

trade-Jewish emigration that is stalling legislation tant to U.S.-Russian ties.

**Worldwide Reaction**

NDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—tion to the speech was today in European markets, where the strengthened against all r European currencies.

London, a British Foreign e spokesman said, "We wel- the assurances about con- ty of American foreign y."

Bonn, a West German gov- ent spokesman expressed faction with Mr. Ford's as- es of continued cooperation en the United States and e and "the readiness of the United States to honor its ments in the world."

a news agency Tass, which s for the Soviet government, ed, Mr. Ford's pledge to ne, Mr. Nixon's determi- e.

ical sources in Tokyo and ore commended the cou- on of what a Singapore il n policy for this region.

Thailand, however, former in Minister Thanat Kho- said he hoped for a shift iphasis in Mr. Ford's gov- nt from "the military as- of our cooperation" to the mic.

Paris, the newspaper Le e said, in a front-page al, "The complete absence enegy in his speech i contribute far more to ing public confidence than ingclamation of superficial nes."

## rd Seeks S. Summit

Continued from Page 1)

every illegal invasion of y in both government and e activities.

the need for a higher pub- ility, Mr. Ford said there e need for him to presch- e have thousands of far bet- eachers and millions of i Scriptures to guide us on ath of personal right-living, exemplary official conduct, al. "This is a job that must at home, not in Wash- l."

expected, Mr. Ford received ted standing ovations. The n at the beginning went on g that Mr. Ford, looking at embarrassed, said, e wishing good television. When it was over 40 min- utes and he made his way the aisles to another ova- sion members called out, "Jerry," and Speaker Carl pologized to him for fail- call him "Mr. President."

**Nixon's Old Home**

arget of Arsonist

IRITOS, Calif., Aug. 13

-Part of Mrs. Richard's childhood home here was fire early Sunday, police a fire in the 4.4-acre a Nixon Historical Park recovered by a newspaper ry boy shortly after 6 a.m. tesman for the Los Angeles y sheriff reported.

undoubtedly flammable was poured on the south of the recreation hall at l to the home," he said, that firemen extinguished ase quickly. Damages were ated at \$1500. Authorities they could determine no e.

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## Laying the Foundation

To most Americans, it is probable that the fact that it was President Ford who addressed Congress Monday night was more important than what he had to say; that what he represented in terms of a break with the past was more significant than what he proposed for the future.

And it would seem that much the same thoughts were in Mr. Ford's mind. It was obviously easier for him to speak in "the people's house" as a veteran member of Congress, to the old associates who had known him long and confirmed him for the vice-presidency, which led him to the high office he presently holds, than from the White House to the people who had never elected to send him there. So, as he told reporters after the speech, he laid a foundation for the kind of cooperation he deemed essential.

Such a foundation is in fact necessary, and the President constructed it well. After the great rift that had opened between the White House and Capitol Hill during Mr. Nixon's tenure, it was wise and proper to assure Congress that the President would work with the legislature, that he believed in compromise, that he would conduct an open administration. For one who said he did not want a honeymoon with Congress but a good marriage, it was an excellent start.

Without a "shopping list" of legislative proposals, it is not easy to guess just what President Ford will try to build on the foundation he has laid.

He will sign the education bill he found on his desk, and spoke highly of the need for quality education. He did ask for a comprehensive health insurance plan. But in his approach to the great priority, the war on inflation, his emphasis on "fiscal restraint," coupled with calls for strength in defense, suggest that there are limitations to President Ford's imagination when approaching an inflation that is unprecedented in scope and kind, in a world that is seeking new paths toward human survival.

But these limitations need not be definitive. If Congress itself, and the President's advisers, can guide him toward more innovative leadership. For while no President can, in justice to his office and to his responsibilities to the nation, become merely the agent of Congress or the tool of a kitchen cabinet, the kind of welcome Gerald Ford has given to those who have the knowledge and the insight to give sound advice suggests that it is much too early to foreclose a variety of approaches to national and global needs during his term.

In sum, it can be said that President Ford has made a good beginning toward healing old wounds and winning an audience which will be more than mere listeners, more than simply partisan supporters or opponents. He has called for participation in running the nation—participation by the legislature and the people. And he has shown that he deserves—and needs—just that.

## Jordan's Turn

A "next step" seems to have been found to keep up the diplomatic momentum in the Mideast—a kind of counterpart to the earlier disengagement accords between Israel, and Egypt and Syria. The step involves a limited Israeli pullback from the Jordan River into the West Bank, which Israel took from Jordan in 1967 after Jordan attacked first. Since neither Israel nor Jordanians are yet prepared to turn over territory directly to the Palestinians—and it is Palestinians who live in the West Bank—the territory evacuated would revert to Jordanian sovereignty. Since Israel is, for strategic and religious reasons, unprepared to abandon West Bank territory finally and formally, the talk is of yielding the evacuated land to Jordanian "administrative" control. Israel would maintain its Jordan River security outposts in this "first stage" withdrawal. Jordan would acquire at least one sizeable town, probably Jericho, so that, like Syria with Kuneitra, it could say it was "liberating" a place of special value.

This prospective arrangement is obviously a palliative. It will not make the Jordanian-Israeli military line, on which effective disengagement was consummated some three years ago, any more stable. It may even have somewhat of an opposite effect. And it will aggravate the grievances of the Palestinians, a part of whose claimed land is being disposed of by others without either their participation or their direct political benefit. At this point, Jordan and Israel share a discreet interest in reducing their differences with each other so that each can deal with the Palestinians as it will. There is a certain logic working here. Israel can hardly be faulted for moving to "reward" the one of its belligerent neighbors which did not attack in 1973, and to shift a part of the difficult Palestinian burden from its own shoulders to the shoulders of that neighbor. On its part, it is Jordan's understandable purpose to recover what it can now of the territory it lost in 1967.

The Palestinians, moreover, are still divided politically and ideologically among

themselves. They are still unable either to organize a leadership or a program for a West Bank-Gaza state. That is their plain responsibility. Terror will not solve their problem, only politics will. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the replacement of Israel by Jordanian control in part of the West Bank does not preclude later moves toward setting up a Palestinian state. The step does, however, confirm the principle that any new Palestinian entity created on territory claimed by Jordan and occupied by Israel must fit the vital interests of them both. Nothing hurts the cause of Palestinian nationhood more than the Palestinian threat that a West Bank-Gaza state would merely be a launching pad for attacks on the two states already there.

For all that the Palestinian problem remains unresolved, the start of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank would be a major event, demonstrating an encouraging flexibility on Israel's part. But it cannot be ignored that Premier Rabin's government is very precariously poised. Diplomatic progress that costs him his political mandate and ushers in either new uncertainty or a more conservative government in Israel would serve no one's interest. At the same time, diplomatic progress so insufficient that it would jeopardize the standing of King Hussein—or for that matter, of Egypt's Sadat and Syria's Assad—would be equally unacceptable. The politics of the Mideast is what makes the diplomacy of the Mideast as tippy as it is.

To write and carry out a limited Israeli-Jordanian agreement will not be easy. There are reports that King Hussein and former Israeli Premier Golda Meir met in May but the actual negotiating remains to be done. The very starting of the process, however, should help satisfy the general craving for signs of movement. Both the states of the region and their friends outside it share the sense that the October war will only be followed by another—at an even more dangerous level—if a settlement is not pursued with all deliberate speed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Ford: Immense Improvement

The whole of Ford's speech (to Congress) has confirmed previous impressions. Impressions that held a promise for a President marked by integrity, a chief of state who radically opposes the gangster methods that sneaked into the White House under Nixon. A President who, because he has a deep appreciation of constitutional equilibrium, may become a binding factor in American public life. A relief after Nixon, certainly a relief for Europe which is still struggling to find a well-balanced relationship with its biggest Atlantic partner. An immense improvement.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

President Ford is regarded as a "clean politician" and an "affable man," in contrast to the scandals and solitude that characterized the Nixon administration. His personal

integrity, therefore, is his forte and a significant factor for the hoped-for government housecleaning. On the other hand, however, as President Ford himself noted, he has the handicap of not having been given the mandate through an election. Moreover, he comes from the House of Representatives and his knowledge of and experiences in foreign affairs are still an unknown factor.

Faced with such circumstances, our apprehension is whether the new President and his administration will focus their attention to an excessive degree on domestic affairs. President Ford has confirmed that the foreign policies of the Nixon administration will be continued and any broad changes are unlikely. Despite that, however, the anxiety still remains. President Ford faces enormous international problems concerning trade, currency, energy, resources and territorial waters...

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

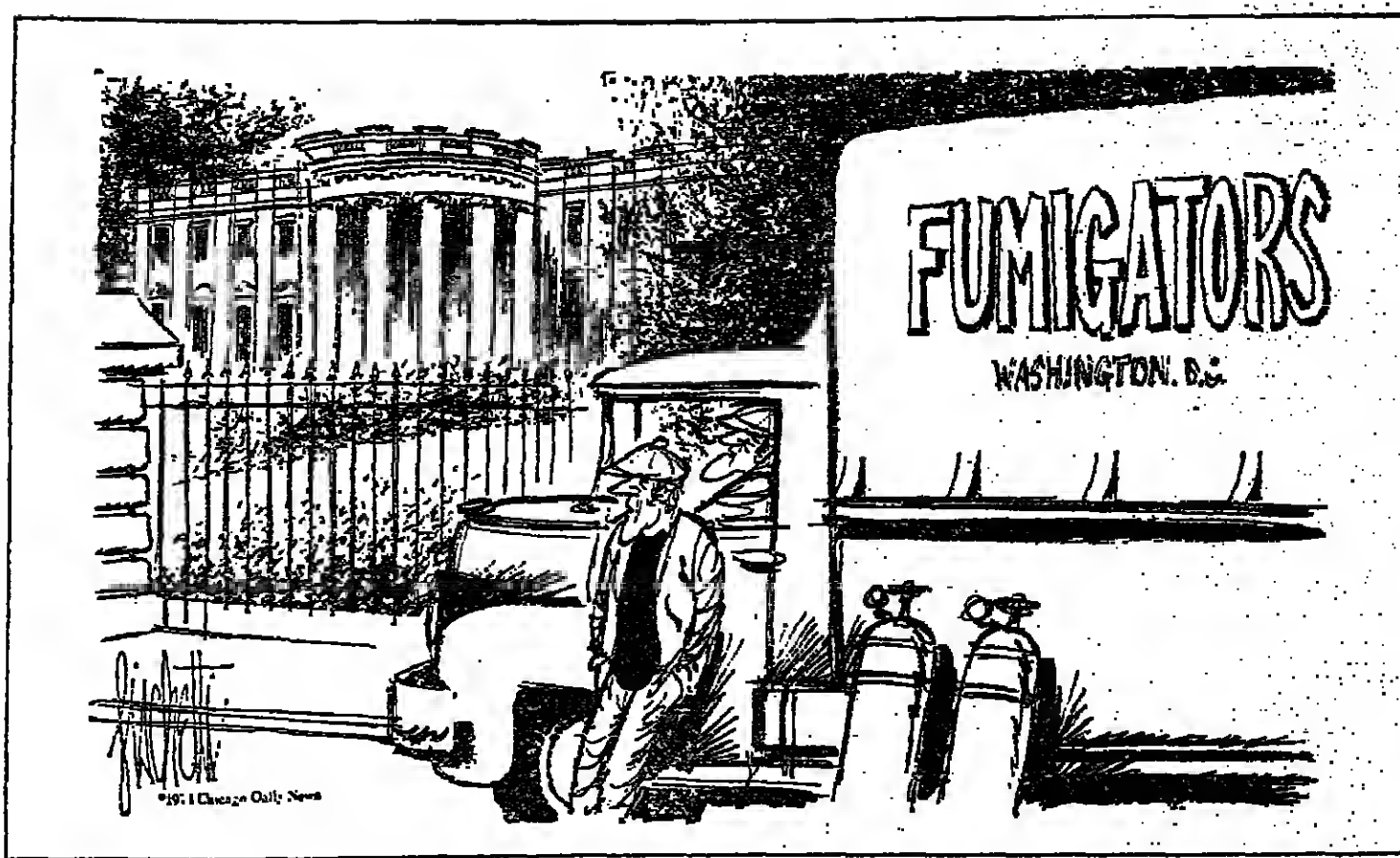
August 14, 1899

RENNES—France is awaiting anxiously the result of the judicial duel that is to be fought today at Rennes by Mr. Cassini-Perier, former President of the French Republic, and Gen. Mercier, his former Minister of War. The fight will probably be a bitter one. Mr. Cassini-Perier does not lack any moral courage. At the same time the controversy may bring to light why he resigned as President.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1924

LONDON—Although dispatches from Egypt report the re-establishment of normal conditions following yesterday's rioting in the Sudan, the British government has sent warships to Alexandria and Port Sudan. A British battalion has been sent to Khartoum from Cairo to reinforce the garrison as disorders have developed, and airplanes were also sent.



## A Word of Caution to the U.S. Press on Ford

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Jerry Ford is the most normal, sane, down-to-earth individual to work in the Oval Office since Harry Truman left. The question is whether we can keep from spoiling him. To paraphrase his predecessor, Mr. Ford's head "is really screwed on right." Every instinct in his bones and in his Midwestern background rebels against the idea of an "imperial presidency." He never liberated Europe, and he probably never entered his mind that he would lead America across a "New Frontier" into a "Great Society" or, God help us, "a new American revolution."

What's in doubt is how long the President can survive in that heady White House atmosphere without losing his sense of perspective about himself and his job.

### Personal Ties

The essence of Mr. Ford's leadership, as everyone who knows him understands, is his skill in personal relationships. He likes to deal face-to-face with a wide variety of people, and he draws emotional strength and intellectual sustenance from those contacts.

It's the job of his transition team to develop a White House staff structure that preserves the President's access to individuals and prevents new walls from going up around him. How they do that is their worry.

But the press has a part in this too, and it's on that sensitive subject that there are a few words I would humbly address to my colleagues. We can play a helpful part in bringing the presidency back to human scale if we back off just enough to let Jerry Ford have room to be himself.

A year ago, GOP Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington came to the National Press Club and made a plea that's worth recalling. "I'm a view," he said, "there is nothing more essential than that the President of the United States be given the opportunity to see and be seen by the people... The modern-day tragedy of the presidency is that he is quite literally the prisoner of Pennsylvania Avenue."

Evans remarked on the inevitable artificiality of the view point developed by one who moves, inside a phalanx of reporters, photographers and security men, from one presidential compound to another, never touching down in Main Street America.

His argument was interesting but somewhat irrelevant as long as America had a President who craved solitude and not ordinary human contact. But Mr. Ford is neither De Gaulle nor Nixon, and it is in the national interest to encourage him to keep his grip on reality by staying in touch with the people and the political

leaders of this country, as he has done for the last 25 years.

There are three specific things the press corps could do to help President Ford stay sane, and to help the American people get the presidency back into sensible perspective:

• We could spare the Ford family the enormous doses of publicity that have made their predecessors a version of American royalty. They're fine people, and anything but dull, but the fact that he has become President doesn't entitle us to be told every intimate detail of how they live their lives. And knowing that detail won't help us one bit evaluate his work as President. So why not let them enjoy their healthy family life in the degree of privacy normal people require?

• We could recognize the distinction between the public and private roles of the President himself. He seems quite willing to grant us access to his work as chief executive, and we should push hard for press conferences with him and interviews with his

aides—force him to keep to his word about running an open administration.

• But, also, let the man have his golf game, or his skiing vacation, or a dinner out with friends, with a degree of privacy. As Gov. Evans said in that speech, why not strike a bargain that, in return for a weekly press conference, the President be granted "the privilege of going abroad in the land with relative freedom and flexibility."

• Sure, some reporters must be present in case of a sudden development or untoward incident. But it doesn't require 50 of the best journalists in America to stand on the slopes at Vail, Colo., when Mr. Ford goes skiing in order to keep the American people informed about the work of the President.

• We could do our part to revive the presidential press conference by keeping it down to manageable size. The wire services, broadcasting networks and the major papers and magazines

have perhaps 30 to 40 people assigned full-time to the White House.

If those three dozen White House regulars are not competent to ask President Ford 95 percent of the pertinent questions each week, they ought to be replaced. If they are competent—as they surely are—then the other 200 of us ought to stay out of their way and not go jabbing into the East Room for the presidential press conference.

You can't have a sensible dialogue between a President and 200 jumping jacks, eager for television exposure. You can have one between him and the White House regulars.

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## The Return of the Native

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—I have written in the past that Constantine Caramanlis was Greece's best statesman since Pericles and worst politician since Alcibiades. What I meant was that he had run a first-class government from 1955 to 1963 but then had gone abroad in 1963 when he lost power, instead of staying to lead the parliamentary opposition.

The second part of my analysis has happily been proven wrong. Caramanlis won his way back to the top.

During his long, frustrated period of voluntary emigration, Caramanlis often reflected: "All you have to do in life is make one mistake and unless you are lucky you have had it." He was lucky; and also shrewd. He knew: "It is hard to get rid of a junta. They have been in fashion in many places since World War II. After 1945 juntaism and militarism came in, ideology yielded to brute power."

But he kept in discreet touch with leaders of various factions inside and outside Greece, ranging from leftists to the King (a fellow exile after December, 1967). And, analytically, he reasoned: "The colonels' junta is neither a dictatorship nor a democracy. It is ridiculous and unsuccessful. Its failure must lead to disaster. This 'disaster' from a Greek viewpoint was the Cyprus confrontation.

Caramanlis concluded there were but three real power sources

in junta Greece and that unless one of these moved to summon him back there would be ultimate anarchy and bloodshed. He didn't think he could return without first insuring support, because the gamble couldn't pay off; within months he would lose all political influence.

The "real power sources" he discerned were the junta government, which held the reins; the army, which possessed the muscle; and the United States, which could, if it wished, apply overwhelming pressures. He reckoned that finally one of these three must move to stabilize an ever-worsening situation.

Yet he counted little on the Americans. They kept limited contact with him and held their higher-ranking bureaucrats, such as ambassadors, at arm's length. Once, at a friend's house, he met Henry Kissinger, who asked what he wanted Washington "to do" but showed no sign of agreeing after Caramanlis told him.

When the Premier, now Greece's strongman, was a poor youngster in Macedonia, his schoolteacher father said he was glad his son and Constantine had become a lawyer. "The colonels' junta is neither a dictatorship nor a democracy," he said, "and your character is quite wrong for it. You are too blunt, too direct, too outspoken."

This forthright manner, however, served its possessor well in a country used to flamboyance, indirection and verbosity among

its politicians. He became known as a man of decisions. He stressed the values of national self-control and pondered the possibilities of "disciplined" constitutional democracy.

He calculated his chances prudently when urged to go home at what he considered a premature moment. He kept in touch with the King but refused direct talks; he didn't want to become involved in a debate over the regime. Modern Greece has long been divided between those who favor and oppose the monarchic form.

Both bitter and distressed by what he interpreted as American support for the junta, he couldn't understand why Washington did not see that its interests would be better served by having a solidly based, friendly government. He was impatient with U.S. concern for a sound strategic position in the east Mediterranean because of its commitments in the Middle East. He wished the United States to apply pressures on dictatorial Greece.

In the end, it was the second of the "real power sources" that brought Caramanlis back. When the last junta disintegrated in confusion, its puppet chief of state, Gen. Giziakis, a regular officer in touch with military colleagues, summoned political leaders with a view to handing over control.

It is still too soon to forecast Caramanlis's program. He must first deal with the Cyprus mess, the economic crisis and inflation. He has brought resistance leaders into his cabinet and received leftist representatives to muster support from all factions. He is starting to whittle down the considerable residue of junta strength among politicized officers.

He has deferred the question of monarchy and a new constitution. Nevertheless, he is preparing eventually to face these fundamental issues. Determined that while parliamentary democracy must prevail, it shall have no longer be crippled by bickering and corruption as Greece becomes what he considers "a modern state."

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## Letters

### Sweet Corn Slip

Chris Martin (Letters, Aug. 8), is the second person who caught me out about "sweet corn." He is absolutely right: "sweet corn" is for humans; "field corn" is for animals—though I have eaten field corn myself, when it was young and tender, and it wasn't bad at all. My error is all the more inexcusable since I raised both kinds of corn on my farm in Vermont: sweet corn for me, and field corn for my chickens, capons and pigs.

How does this sort of slip happen? Well, in this case, my original copy referred simply to "maize." Then, remembering that many Americans do not know that word, I started, just before mailing off my copy, to write in "corn" in parentheses—and remembered that for English readers, "corn" would mean "wheat." I added the word "sweet" to save

off misunderstanding in that quarter. Would I have done better to have made it "Indian corn"? There are objections to that also.

The other person who spotted the error and wrote me directly provided a solution. He pointed out that the corn humans eat is soft-shelled corn, while the corn animals eat is hard-shelled corn. I suspect it was all hard-shelled at first. That would explain why our word "hominy" comes from the Algonquin Indian word which means "shelled corn," in a context which can't refer to the husks.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

### CIA and Cyprus

Mr. Sulzberger's statement (JETT, July 31) that "the departed junta behaved over Cyprus with a stupidity rare even by its own standards" strikes me as curious.

How very curious that a squalid junta, plagued by a cornucopia of problems at home, should have embarked, of its own accord, on the perilous foreign adventure that toppled the Makarios regime! Was it sheer stupidity and miscalculation by the colonels in Athens? Or was the Cyprus coup a misbegotten plan executed in concert with our CIA? Mr. Kissinger's even-handed, long-term response to the coup in Cyprus has demonstrated conclusively that the CIA was not

Makarios "President." Mr. Kissinger did not bias the plot; he was the more diplomatic about it, dictated by our secret desire to calm the situation. Might not Mr. Kissinger's ambivalence bespeak yet another Washington-sponsored machination—a devout hope, shall we say, more secretly entertained than publicly stated, that Mr. Sampson and his cronies would stay in power and defrock this beastly Archbishop Makarios, who all know, was not too chummy with us Americans.

It is common knowledge that the departed colonels did not take kindly to Makarios and his government. Further, it is beyond belief that Washington would balk at the opportunity to rid itself of what it considered a quasi-Castro politician and to replace him by a gang of fanatically pro-West brigades. In the opinion of one amateur, if you put one of our together you get what else... but the CIA?

I know full well that to accuse the CIA is to accuse a ghost—a very efficient one at that. Still, a high school student like myself, who has read the checkered history of secrecy and trickery in diplomacy has reached, cannot be unimpressed by the Cyprus coup and its curious aftermath. Perhaps my musings may serve as food for thought for some of my fellow-Americans.

JOHN PETROPOULOS, Athens.

## Go Beyond Continuity, Ford Urged

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The shock President Nixon's resignation obliges President Ford emphasize stability. But an effective fight against inflation which the new President has readily stigmatized as Public Enemy No. 1, requires new policies and new men. So the poll test for Mr. Ford is how well and how smoothly he can take his back on Mr. Nixon.

At the root of all this is a vision of a kind unfamiliar to modern American experience. This time the rise in prices is not explained by a sudden increase in consumer demand (as a World War II or a big boom in 1950-51). The operative is now lies in extraordinary developments on the commodity front.

Oil prices have tripled in past year thanks to the oil of producing countries and to handouts, the oil companies. An extra \$20 billion of national income now goes into the pockets of the oil companies and the rest of the world.

According to Charles Schulz of the Brookings Institution, rises in the price of oil, food, and other commodities, between them, about 60 per cent of the increase in the consumer price index in the past year. Precisely because the inflation was rooted in supply problems, the measures taken by the Nixon administration have proved ineffective. The Nixon administration concentrated its efforts on reducing demand by raising interest rates and dampening down the economy. But these measures had no impact whatsoever on international oil cartel or worldwide drought. The old-time devil of excess demand wasn't the demon who needed to be exorcised.

On the contrary, the Nixon policies only made matters worse. Tight money and budget cuts engendered as they were aimed to a drop in consumer demand. It is now 2.5 per cent lower in a year ago. The fall in demand had predictable consequences on business. Output is now 1.5 per cent below what it was a year ago.

Sluggish business hurt affected labor conditions. Hourly wages have declined by 1 per cent. Some industries are in a relatively healthy credit—notably homebuilding and the steel industry. But the danger of a 100-per cent recession is serious.

The upshot is a truly bleak outlook. Business is laboring—having suffered from inflation during the past year, instead of gaining as they do—are moving to get back to their own wherever possible. The big price rises announced the steel and auto industries even in the midst of falling demand. Hence also some big increases already concluded. Local construction contracts, demand by the military from the local producers.

The way out of this bind is to do what has to be done. I companies and big unions to be persuaded to forego, at least for a while, increased wages and prices. Oil prices have to be knocked down—perhaps by expropriation of a counter-attack among the consuming countries. Food prices ought to be stabilized by developing a policy of stockpiling against drought.

Demand should be sustained perhaps by a cut in payroll taxes which would tide over low-cost workers in lieu of a wage increase. The cushion of a federal program. Certain industries, notably housing, require special help. Capital needs to be rationed in ways that do not breed utilities and savings and loan associations.

Doing all these things, once requires a major leap out of economic managers the strategic posts in government. The present team at the White House, the Treasury at the Office of Budget and Management cannot do the job. As from being believers in the of time religion with a vested interest in vindicting their past most of them have only the narrowest business experience. They are a sad lot.

Mr. Ford, of course, can't fire-rate people. For the time being, at least, he enjoys a honeymoon with most sectors of the country. Good men for business and labor and government and the academic world are keen to pitch in. But the long he waits on making changes, the more he becomes wedded to Nixon policies, the harder it will be for him to get the kind of talent required to meet the present economic troubles.

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Trials Reported Near End

# Corean Court-Martial Jails 2 Students and Prison Guard

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 13 (NYT).—A South Korean court-martial has sentenced 12 more students and a prison guard to prison for defying the government of President Park Chung-hee, a government spokesman announced today.

The most severe term was given to the chairman of the group, Suh Chang Suk, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for conspiring to overthrow the government. Four other students were given 10 years each, and seven others were given 10 years each for lesser charges. Most of the accused are Christians.

The prison guard was given a 10-year term for having tried to smuggle a student's letter out of prison.

A spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, which is conducting the court-martial, indicated that the current series of trials would be over in a couple of days. A total of 135 men have been given sentences ranging from three years to death.

Out of Suspects

The spokesman refused to say if the trials would soon be over. It seemed apparent that the government was running out of suspects. Moreover, one of Mr. Park's favorite tactics has long been to crack down on opponents and then ease off when he thought the lesson had been learned.

In addition, some diplomats are thinking the South Korean government has become aware of international criticism of its repression. Several U.S. congressmen and Asian experts have called for a reduction in American aid and the withdrawal of American forces here to show approval of Mr. Park's suppression of political activity.

The French ambassador, Pierre Odry, was reported to have called on Foreign Minister Kim Dong to convey his government's protest over yesterday's sentences of a Roman Catholic bishop, Michel Chli, to 15 years in prison.

Christian Objective

Christian sources here have said the objective was to have the government lift four emergency measures that were instrumental in the recent political suppression and to obtain the release of those imprisoned by court-martial. They said that they intended to keep enough peaceful

pressure on the government to attain their goal without going so far as to provoke Mr. Park into another crackdown.

On the government's side, authoritative sources said that Mr. Park plans to lift the emergency decrees once he is assured that the Christians and students, who will return to the universities next month, intend to remain quiet.

The sources said the President also plans to reduce the sentences of students and clergymen step by step, either when their cases are appealed to higher courts or through executive clemency.

The exceptions, the sources said, will be those members of the People's Revolutionary party, which the government alleges is Communist-controlled. Their sentences, including death, will most likely be carried out. Just how many that included was not known.



REMEMBERING—Teen-aged visitors reading messages on wreaths placed at the memorial to a man who was killed as he tried to cross the Berlin Wall in August, 1962. Yesterday was the 13th anniversary of the Communist-built barrier.

## U.S. Health Institutes to Study Concept of Chiropractic

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The National Institutes of Health, one of the world's foremost medical and biological research organizations, is planning a study of the fundamental concepts of chiropractic, a form of health care that many physicians dismiss as a cult.

The study will be done primarily under the auspices of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, an institute of the NIH.

The neurological institute also has circulated the word through the scientific and health care communities that it has up to \$2 million to spend to support research related to chiropractic. Dr. Murray Goldstein, associate director of the institute, said that about a dozen applications had been received, including two from chiropractors.

The broad study of fundamentals, which is not expected to result directly in any judgment for or against chiropractic, will culminate in an international scientific conference in February. That conference, probably to be held on the Bethesda, Md., campus of the NIH, will be devoted to the subject of "the research status of spinal manipulation," Dr. Goldstein said.

Special Schools

Chiropractic has been described by a proponent as "health care based on adjustments of the spine relative to its biomechanical properties and neurophysiology." Its practitioners earn their de-

grees at schools of chiropractic rather than medical schools.

The question of whether chiropractic is a legitimate form of health care has been the subject of long and bitter debate between the American Medical Association and chiropractors. The AMA has denounced it as quackery and a cult. Chiropractors have charged that organized medicine is afraid of competition.

The debate was particularly

intense in the years after the passage of the Medicare law in the mid 1960s, with chiropractors claiming the right to be reimbursed under the program of medical insurance for the elderly.

In 1970, a Health, Education and Welfare Department task force recommended a legislative amendment denying federal payments to chiropractors.

Those adverse recommendations were founded on contentions

that chiropractic is not based on valid science, and that chiropractors are usually not adequately trained for broad health care.

In 1972, however, after years of intense lobbying by chiropractors and their supporters on one side and by organized medicine on the other, Congress passed amendments to the Social Security Act that include chiropractic in the Medicare program.

# India Concedes a Breakdown In Wheat Deliveries to Cities

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Indian government conceded yesterday that the struggle to send wheat to the cities is faltering.

The Food Minister, Chidambaram Subramaniam, told Parliament that the government would have to review its wheat policy now that "the trade has failed to fulfill its promise."

The comments by the food minister and other senior officials underlined the somber situation facing such cities as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Lucknow. Moreover, the statement stirred speculation that India would ask the United States for food and evoked discussions and rumors that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was planning policy changes to deal with India's precarious distribution system.

'Open Mind'

A senior food official, A. P. Shinde, told Parliament that the government "has an open mind" on procurement of food for ration shops in the cities, where the bulk of the nation's urban dwellers buy their wheat, apices and cooking oil.

Other officials conceded that the food procurement system—under which the government purchases food for the urban ration shops—is floundering. Inflation, shifting official policies, hoarding, corruption and the failure of state governments to deal with wealthy farmers have merged to jolt the food distribution system.

The problems in seven states, particularly Bihar, have been intensified by floods, which have

destroyed vast quantities of crops and taken at least 200 lives.

"The problem is that there is no government that really administers at a time of crisis like now," a food expert said. "It goes to the lack of social discipline in the country, the realization among big farmers that nothing is going to happen to them."

Bhraj Mehta, a prominent economist, said: "The crisis here is many-dimensional—social, economic and political. It is not only in respect to efficient distribution but also on the production side—and the two are closely intertwined—that the crisis is fast deepening."

Mr. Shinde told Parliament that traders had promised the government that they would contribute five million tons of food or grain to the "central pool" to be sent to ration shops around the nation.

So far, he said, only 1.5 million tons have been procured. Last year at this time, 4.3 million tons had been procured.

## 6 Armed Men Killed By Bangladesh Mob

By Bangladesh Mob

DACCA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—A mob surrounded six armed men yesterday and beat them to death when they attempted to hold up a bank at the Bangladesh town of Rangpur.

Police said that in another incident, at Tangail, about 30 miles northeast of here, two bandits were killed in an exchange of shots with police after attempting to break into a house.

# Palestinian Ban In Berlin Upheld

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The West German Administrative Court today upheld a decree by West Berlin banning two Palestinian groups.

On orders of the Interior Ministry, the West Berlin city government banned the General Union of Palestinian Students and the General Union of Palestinian Workers, which also were banned in West Germany after the massacre of Israeli athletes by a Palestinian guerrilla group at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

The West Berlin branches of the Palestinian groups filed a complaint against the ban.

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## U.S. Coal Miners all Shutdown or Next Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The United Mine Workers union called a five-day "memorial" shutdown of the nation's coal mines for next week, exercising a clause in its expiring contract with the coal operators to pressure them for a new

The Monday-through-Friday job action will take about 120,000 UMW members from their jobs in 30 mines and reduce coal supplies by a week's production of 12.5 million tons—perhaps 10 percent of this year's anticipated output of 620 million tons.

Most coal consumers—with exception of the steel industry and some isolated electric power plants—the interruption is not expected to be grave.

Although UMW officials acknowledged privately that a return of above-ground coal strikes was a main strategic objective of the miners' memorial move, in part, to weaken the industry's bargaining stance in forthcoming negotiations for a new contract deadline, Nov. 12—neither the newly militant leadership of the union principal coal spokesmen did comment publicly on this intended impact.

UMW president Arnold Miller cited the union's exercise of contractual provision, originally conceived by the late John L. Lewis and used by him in the 1930s and 1960s for both negotiation and protest purposes, by citing the high accident rate of the industry.

## Contraband Said On Ship Towed To French Port

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP).—Customs officials said today that 68 tons of cigarettes and 50 cases of whiskey had been found aboard the Panamanian-registered freighter Dani after it was forced to enter the port here.

A customs launch yesterday fired at the Dani in French territorial waters, opening a hole in the hull and hitting below the bridge, when the 493-ton vessel failed to obey orders to halt. Two tugs which assisted the Dani to port helped to pump water from the hold.

The customs officials said that the American and English cigarettes were listed in the ship's cargo papers but the port of embarkation and debarkation was not mentioned. French customs regulations forbid the shipment of cigarettes in vessels of less than 500 tons to avoid the possibility of moving in close to shore for clandestine unloading. The officials said the Dani was first suspected because of its small size.

A more thorough examination of the cargo was in progress.

## Black Unions Report Advance in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—South Africa's Anglo American Corp., which employs some 250,000 blacks, today said that it was prepared to recognize and negotiate with their trade unions in all its enterprises.

The statement by the mining and industrial corporation was interpreted as a small but significant advance for advocates of black unions. The government does not now recognize them—preferring worker-management negotiations on a company basis—and this has stripped them of effective bargaining power.

## Maria Maksakova, Soviet Mezzo, Dies

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Maria P. Maksakova, 72, internationally known mezzo-soprano and soloist of the Bolshoi Theater for 30 years until 1953, died Sunday. Tass said today.

## Bailey K. Howard Retired

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP).—Bailey K. Howard, 59, retired chairman and chief executive of Field Enterprises Inc., died yesterday after a heart attack. He retired in 1971 from Field Enterprises, the parent of 21 national and international divisions and subsidiaries, including the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News.

## Corsica Fires Under Control

JACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Fires which have defied more than 40,000 acres of forest in Corsica now appear under control, an official said today.

Local firefighters, assisted by soldiers sent from mainland France, have the situation in hand. Prefect Jean Delaunay died after an aerial survey of the island.

The strong winds which fanned the flames during the last two days abated this morning and only 10 small fires remained and are being fought, he said.

## Swedish Lead in Chess Matches

ANILA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Soviet leader Koshiev of the Soviet Union and Sweden's Lars-Ake Nilner today were leading in two days play in the championship round of the 13th World Chess Championship.

They now have two points each, having defeated Argentina's Sergio Giarde and Schneider, Jaime Sunye Neto of Brazil, and a point behind them are American Peter Winston, and Anthony John Miles and Dicks of the Netherlands, all with 1 1/2 points.

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Gen. Pinochet said in an interview.

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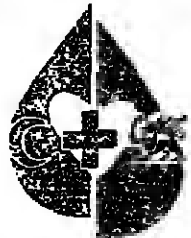
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## Indonesian Student Is First To Be Tried for January Riots

By H.D.S. Greenway

JAKARTA (WP).—The trial of 24-year old medical student Hari-man Siregar is being watched with more than usual interest here because it is the first of the political trials to follow the serious rioting that swept the capital during the visit of Japan's Premier Kakuei Tanaka last January.

Mr. Siregar was chairman of the University of Indonesia's student union and a vocal critic of government policies. He is charged with subversion—a crime that carries the death penalty.

Many articulate Indonesians, even cabinet ministers, say privately that the January riots grew out of rising student protest against government corruption and denial of social justice, as well as an investment policy that the students believed was selling out the country to foreign exploitation.

The official version, however, is that the riots were an organized plot to overthrow the government of President Suharto and that Hari-man Siregar was part of it.

The state security apparatus called "Kopkamtib," an acronym for the command for the restora-

tion of security and order, arrested 800 people in the wake of the riots—many of them lawyers, students, writers and other intellectuals as well as veterans of the long-banned Socialist party of Indonesia. Several newspapers were closed in a move widely interpreted as an attempt to put the lid on dissent.

Most of those arrested in the days following the riots have been released, but arrests continue and there are no official figures on how many people are now being held. A spokesman for the attorney general said that 42 people had been handed over for trial but he would not confirm or deny that others were still being held by Kopkamtib. Kopkamtib officials refused to be interviewed.

The whole question of political prisoners is a touchy one in Indonesia, for there is in effect a Kopkamtib Archipelago of prison camps filled with political prisoners who were allegedly involved in the abortive Communist coup of Sept. 30, 1965. Most of them have never been tried. The Kopkamtib Archipelago is less extensive, less efficient and less purposefully cruel than Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago. But to interested humanitarian groups, such as the London-based Amnesty International, the Indonesian camps are no less a violation of human rights.

The government admits to holding 35,000 political prisoners connected with the 1965 coup attempt, but Amnesty International, which has made a study of the subject, says the figure is probably more like 55,000. There are constant rumors that these prisoners are being used on forced-labor projects to change the government vigorously denies.

Humanitarian groups are concerned about prison conditions, malnutrition and lack of medical attention. Indonesian authorities answer by saying that in prison colonies, such as the island of Buru where 10,000 political prisoners have been exiled, the prisoners grow their own food and their lot is no worse than that of citizens in much of rural Java. The government's claim contains some truth as well as irony.

But conditions in regular prisons, as distinct from prison farms, are undoubtedly worse. In December three prisoners were reported to have died of starvation in Jakarta's Salemba Prison in a single week, Amnesty International claimed.

## Schmidt Predicts Delay in Signing Of Security Pact

BONN, Aug. 13 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt predicted today that the slow pace of the European security conference in Geneva will delay agreement and a summit signing ceremony until early next year.

Mr. Schmidt said that he expected a summit meeting of government and state leaders and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev to sign a pact on East-West security and cooperation in Europe.

"But it doesn't seem to me likely that this will happen this year," Mr. Schmidt told the newspaper Die Welt. "Four weeks ago I considered this a possibility, but today I think it unlikely. I now reckon with early 1975." Asked if the finished agreement would include a section legitimizing "peaceful change" of national borders in Europe, Mr. Schmidt replied: "This point certainly will be included. This is for us and not only for us, a cardinal point."

The Soviet Union has been reluctant to concede this point, which would sanction political unification of Western Europe or possible reunification of East and West Germany without the use of force.

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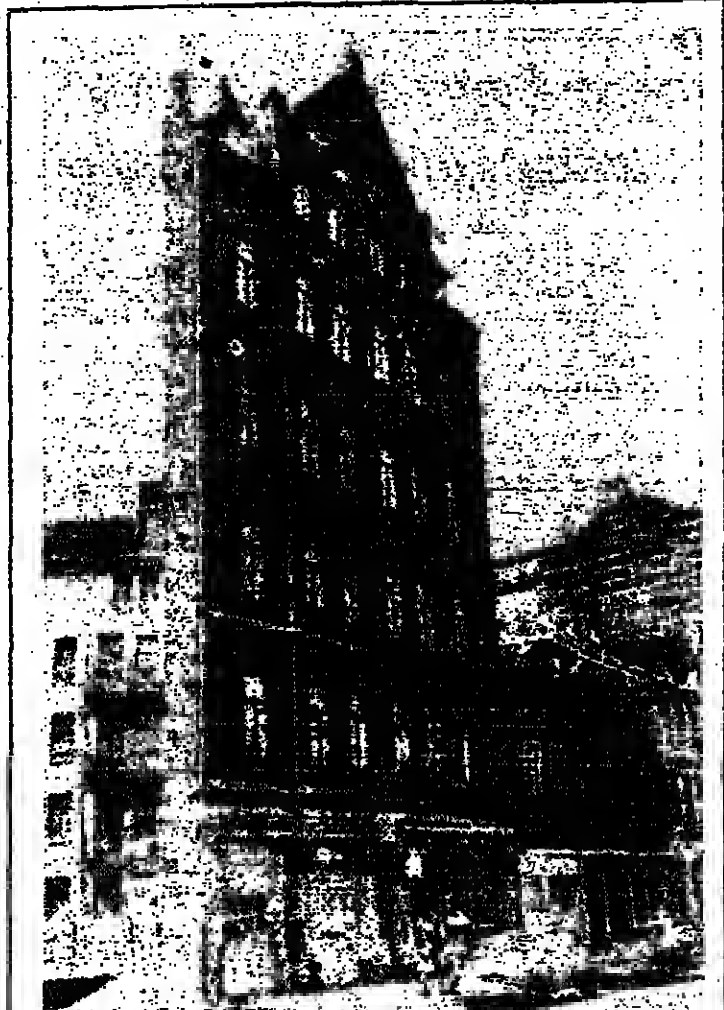
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WEDGED IN—Triangular-shaped apartment house in Hannover is not quite as wafer-thin as photo shows.

## Reds Said to Combine Units For Sabotage in Saigon Area

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Communist commanders have consolidated all command units in the Saigon area into a single force to carry out coordinated sabotage in the capital region, U.S. and South Vietnamese military sources said today.

During the last two months, Communist leaders have merged the 169th Engineer Regiment and a number of Viet Cong commando battalions and companies into the 25th Division, the sources said.

The 169th Regiment has been operating mostly in areas north of the capital and is composed of well-trained North Vietnamese saboteurs, the sources said. They said the new division's strength is not known, but it is believed to be about 6,000 men.

In the last two months, at least 800 Communist soldiers have infiltrated into Saigon, U.S. military sources said.

The high level of infiltration has prompted military experts to recommend that the number of guards on U.S. installations in the Saigon area be increased by 50 per cent.

On the battlefield, Communist gunners hit Bien Hoa Air Base and its vicinity for the fourth consecutive day today, the Saigon command spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said.

Bien Hoa is 14 miles north of Saigon. Col. Hien said 12 Russian-made 122-mm rockets hit the air base's outskirts, wounding three soldiers.

The shelling since Saturday has damaged five F-4 jets on the base, military sources said.

The military command said South Vietnamese planes flew 109 strikes yesterday against Communist strongholds. At least 62 of the strikes were flown in Binh Dinh Province, 260 miles north of Saigon, and killed 68 Communist troops, the command said.

Highway 4 Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 13 (AP).—Fighting continued at two points along Highway 4, which leads southwest from the capital to Cambodia's dry-water port at Kompong Som, the command reported today.

Reinforced insurgents were reported moving to an area 47 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. They

## Farm Group's Office Ransacked in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Austrian police sought today to establish whether political motives were involved in a weekend break-in and ransacking at the offices of the Austrian Farmers Federation, a conservative organization.

The federation, linked to the opposition People's party, is often in conflict with Austria's Socialist government.

## LEGAL NOTICE

SIMPSON, MARRIAGE Superior Court of California, County of Alameda, Oakland, California. Case No. 44931-0.

In re: the marriage of Petitioner, Alex J. Simpson and Respondent, Alex J. Simpson.

To the Respondent: The petitioner has filed a petition concerning your marriage. You may file a written response within 30 days of the date that this summons is served on you. If you fail to file a written response within such time, your default may be entered and the court may enter a judgment dissolving the marriage or other order concerning division of property, spousal support, child custody, child support, attorney's fees, costs, and such other relief as may be granted by the court.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written response, if any, may be filed on time.

Dated: April 2, 1974. By: JAMES G. KELLY, Clerk. EDWARD C. KELLY, 630 Twentieth St., Oakland, California 94612. TEL.: (415) 435-4500, Attorney for Petitioner.

attacked government units which have been stalled in a drive to link up with forces in besieged Kompong Sella, further west, according to field reports.

Kompong Sella, a small provincial town 70 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, has been under daily Khmer Rouge shelling for more than three months.

The command reported that Highway 6 has been reopened between Siem Reap and the Thai border.

## Hijacker Pays For Diversion

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A man who chartered a light aircraft for a flight in Angola hijacked the plane to South-West Africa and then paid for the flight, the pilot, Antonio Gomes, said today.

The unidentified passenger chartered the aircraft to fly from 84 de Bandeira, in southern Angola, to the town of Perera d'Eca, near the border with South-West Africa.

As the plane approached its destination, the hijacker forced Mr. Gomes to fly to an airstrip in South-West Africa, the pilot said. After landing, the passenger paid in full for the flight.

## Russia Confirms Death of 8 Soviet Women Climbers

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet press acknowledged today that eight Soviet women mountaineers perished in a storm last week on Lenin Peak in the Soviet Pamirs.

The press agency Tass reported that an official commission of inquiry had concluded that the deaths were "not a result of some mismanagement or mistakes, but a natural disaster."

The deaths of the women were first reported yesterday by a New York Times correspondent who was one of the American climbers who discovered the frozen victims Thursday on the way to the 28,408-foot summit of Lenin Peak.

Tass said that Soviet, Japanese and American teams were dispatched to the scene but could not make contact "in the conditions of almost zero visibility and a gale-force wind." In fact, the Japanese and American climbers who found the women were on their way to the summit with no earlier knowledge of the other team of climbers.

Die Near Matterhorn ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP).—Two Austrian and two West German mountain climbers were killed in the Matterhorn region yesterday, police reported.

They said that the two Austrians fell several hundred yards after ignoring a guide's warning to avoid a dangerous route up the 15,700-foot Matterhorn. The two Germans fell while trying to scale 13,767-foot Mount Rimpfischhorn.

## Chilean Boycott Set By Transport Union

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The International Transport Workers Federation congress decided today to boycott all transportation to Chile on Sept. 18 and 19, a federation official said.

The ITWF has about six million members. The congress accepted a resolution condemning Chile's military government and what it called a refusal to grant Chilean workers human rights.



LEET:

# S. Blacks a Hit in London n First Leg of Europe Tour

By Oleg Kerenky

DON (INT)—Dance Theater of Harlem sounds like a modern dance group, to be the first black classical ballet company, and a mixture of classical and modern works. The opening of the first European tour at the Wells Theatre in London was a success, with critical acclaim, long lines for box office, and full houses.

## st of French prove Divorce

Aug. 13 (UPI)—The city of the French divorce and also believe that the divorce should be put in the care of the father, a magazine poll showed the poll by the SOFRES for the magazine, 56 per cent of those polled said if a divorce is granted, it should be granted to the father. Fifty-seven per cent of those polled thought the children should be awarded to the father, 53 per cent opposed the suggestion that a marriage be dissolved as a lease renewable every five years. Fifty per cent favored easier divorce of Roman Catholic marriages.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

a world premiere of Krzysztof Penderecki's "Jacob's Dream" dedicated for Aug. 14 by the estrée National de Monte Carlo under Stanislaw Skrowaczek in the courtyard of the Principier in Monaco. Witold Lutoski will be the soloist in the Piano Concerto No. 2, and program will be completed by Brahms's First Symphony.

part's 21 piano concertos will be performed in a series of seven parts this season at the Festival in Paris, beginning Aug. 30, by Daniel Barenboim, the English Chamber Orchestra. The first three concerts Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2. The program will be completed in four parts scheduled for Feb. 19, 20 and March 2 and 6, 1975.

New England Conservatory choir and chorus, 142 strong, under the leadership of her Schuller, president of conservatory, and Lorna de Varon, the choir will perform at several musical festivals during the summer from Aug. 20 to Sept. 14. The student choir will appear at Lucerne, Lake, Son and Astoria, Oregon, and at Arcachon, Metz, Baza and Nancy, France. The repertoire for the festival, several works of Schuller's Three Nocturns, Verdi's Te Deum, Stravinsky's "Requiem Canticles" and Mahler's Symphony No. 10.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra will begin its second season tour Sept. 12 with a concert in Vienna. The tour by 108-member orchestra will include 12 concerts in 11 cities, on Sept. 27 at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels, and appearances at the new theaters in Linz, Austria, 13, two concerts in the La Fenice in Venice, 16 and 19, and a season-long concert at the Paris Opera, Sept. 23. Other concerts are in Munich, Frankfurt, Florence, London and Madrid. The orchestra's repertoire for the tour includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, Beethoven's Symphonies No. 1, 3 and 7, and Schumann's Symphony No. 2.

## Fast Youths turn From 3. Vacation

NNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Weeks ago, 120 Belfast children arrived from a vacation from troubles in Northern Ireland, ready, they left, and some but looking more confident and happier than on their arrival.

project was sponsored by Hibbing, Minn., Rotary Club, included both Protestant and Catholic children, who stayed in Midwestern families.

Hibbing Rotarians do not bring children in the Midwestern. "This was a great experience," one spokesman said. "But we've only benefited children."

Robbins, by the circus-like exaggerations of their "Cossaire" pas de deux, by the Broadway-style slickness of their folk numbers, or by the liberal feeling that black is beautiful and must be praised. But I am fairly certain that a white company presenting exactly the same mixed bag would not arouse anything like such enthusiasm.

First, we must admire the fact that Arthur Mitchell has created his company in five years, a brief moment in the normal growth of a classical company. Moreover, some of his dancers had little or no previous training. Mitchell says there was a myth that blacks cannot do classical ballet, but in fact he himself was for years a distinguished soloist with the New York City Ballet and there have been several other black dancers on the international scene, such as Sylvester Campbell who used to do virtuoso roles with the Dutch National Ballet. And there have actually been about five short-lived Negro ballet companies in the United States before. Mitchell also says that we should forget his dancers are black, and judge them simply as dancers; that is almost possible, and almost what the critics are doing, but not quite.

**Abstract Works**  
It is easiest in the abstract classical works. Many experienced judges find Harlem's version of Balanchine's "Agon" preferable even to that of the New York City Ballet; it is given with precision and attack. The same choreographer's "Concerto Barocco" is good too, though with too much noise from the women's blocked shoes. Arthur Mitchell's own "Hobnob Suite," however, to Grieg's music, was marred by very ragged ensemble work, by one man nearly falling over and a woman tumbling gently backwards from a high lift. A pretty decor of projected stars and planets, could not quite compensate for the dancing, or for agreeable but rather sub-Balanchine choreography. John Taras's lovely "Design for Strings" was also partly spoiled by lack of union, a frequent fault with this company.

I preferred Jerome Robbins's "Afternoon of a Faun" pas de deux to Karel Shook's staging of Petipa's "Cossaire," best known as a Fonteyn-Nureyev showpiece. "Faun" was created by a dark-skinned dancer and was danced by a Negro with Robbins's own Ballets USA. It is charmingly and touchingly done by Ronald Perry with Lydia Abarca, a very attractive and quick dancer who also distinguished herself in the two Balanchine works. The "Cossaire" always has a touch of circus, but not usually as much as Paul Russell brings it. There is no denying the excitement of his jumps and spins, but his backbends and crouching movements, even at curtain calls, seem like burlesque, an impression heightened by his permanent grin.

Laura Brown displays some amazing balances with very high leg extensions and finds no difficulty in any technical demands, even on the first night when her shoulder strap broke three times, threatening, as Nicholas Dromgoules remarked in the Sunday Telegraph, to turn "Cossaire" into "Cossage." The end of the pas de deux, with the music held up



Roman Brooks, Virginia Johnson in Dance Theater of Harlem's "Caravanserai."

City Ballet; it is given with precision and attack. The same choreographer's "Concerto Barocco" is good too, though with too much noise from the women's blocked shoes. Arthur Mitchell's own "Hobnob Suite," however, to Grieg's music, was marred by very ragged ensemble work, by one man nearly falling over and a woman tumbling gently backwards from a high lift. A pretty decor of projected stars and planets, could not quite compensate for the dancing, or for agreeable but rather sub-Balanchine choreography. John Taras's lovely "Design for Strings" was also partly spoiled by lack of union, a frequent fault with this company.

for two acrobatic poses, is outrageous, but brings the house down. The most worrying part of the repertoire is the ethnic section, which brings each of the three different programs to a close. First one wonders why a classical ballet company should be doing this sort of thing at all; secondly one notes that Geoffrey Holder's "Dougla" and Mitchell's "Rhythmetron" are not as good as similar works presented in the past by Katherine Donham or Alvin Ailey. Both have percussion scores and involve folk ritual; "Dougla" at least displays exotic costumes and plenty of bare flesh. Like "Rhythmetron," Talley Beatty's "Caravanserai" starts with a sort of tent rising

## Moiseyev Group To Go On in U.S. Despite Bomb

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—Russia's Moiseyev dancers are scheduled to open a six-day performance at the Shrine Auditorium tonight despite a bomb blast which damaged two doors in the building.

No injuries were reported in the explosion yesterday, and Peter Hagen of the Los Angeles Police Department said that detectives had no clues to the bomber's identity.

An anti-Soviet demonstration was planned for today by the Southern California Council for Soviet Jews.

"We oppose violence of any sort. We plan to get our message across in a peaceful and constructive way," a spokesman said.

up off the stage, as in "Hair" or a work by Nikolais, but this only provides a slightly preposterous start and finish to a work which consists mainly of fast-moving diagonal leaps across the stage.

The most interesting and entertaining of the works in this genre is Louis Johnson's "Forces of Rhythm," a strange mélange of classical, jungle and revue dances to an equally strange mixture of Tchaikovsky, percussion and blues. Sometimes the classical dancing is done to the Negro music, and vice versa, and the intention is evidently to show the different styles and possibilities open to a black dancer.

The biggest applause went to Paul Russell's solo in black hat, white socks and very little else, and to William Scott's very effective rendering, bordering on parody, of traditional minstrel routines. It was not always easy to know whether the applause registered delight at vitality and high spirits, appreciation of the joke, or sheer astonishment at skill, and some of the clapping and cheers has seemed embarrassingly patronizing. Certainly this company's mixed repertoire makes it unusually difficult to judge; but there is no doubt about its considerable achievement, even if not all the claims made for it are yet fully justified.

The Dance Theater of Harlem will be at Sadler's Wells until Aug. 24, going on to Oslo (Aug. 26), Helsinki (Aug. 28-29), Belgium (week of Sept. 2-4) with a performance Sept. 6 in Brussels, and Manchester, England (week of Sept. 16).

## ITALY

# A New Theater, a New Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

POSITANO, Italy, Aug. 13 (UPI)—With its new 1,000-seat open-air theater in a cove a half-mile from the port, this resort south of Naples has launched itself on the festival circuit in charge of the first festival this summer was a resident: Franco Zeffirelli, who presided over music, ballet, cinema and theater.

Stars of the show: Laurence Olivier and his wife, actress Joan Plowright. The theme of the theatrical section: Shakespeare—who got an erratic tribute. Only one Shakespearean play—"Twelfth Night"—was performed during the two-week festival and it came off as a hippy travesty with the actors, if nothing else, performing at the top of their lungs.

The other theater selections seem to have been chosen at random. One of Pirandello's poorest plays, "Lazzaro," was revived with non-Pirandelloesque sentimental religiosity. The Italian theater of the moment seems to consist entirely of Pirandello and Brecht.

The cinema program remained faithful to Shakespeare with the projection of TV films of British National Theatre productions of "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice," starring Lord Olivier.

The Oliviers have been appearing in Eduardo de Filippo's Neapolitan comedy "Saturday, Sunday, Monday" in London. Olivier has now withdrawn from the cast, but Miss Plowright will resume her role when the play reopens for a West End run. Zeffirelli, who staged the English adaptation, is to produce it in New York this season with another company of players.

The festival's concluding ceremonies, which lasted into the early hours of yesterday, had as evasive a character as the festival itself.

A TV film in which Zeffirelli interviewed De Filippo about the Commedia Dell'Arte and its masked Punch figure, Pulcinella, was insensitive, with De Filippo producing a contemporary Pulcinella from the streets of Naples and with bits of old popular comedies being performed.

A long parade of well known Italian players they filed on stage to say a few words.

Then the Oliviers, hand in hand, took the stage to be welcomed by De Filippo. Lord Olivier expressed his gratitude. And



Lord Olivier, Di Filippo at Positano.

then the evening's high moment and the main event of the festival came when Miss Plowright recited Portia's lines with Bay-sano, with Lord Olivier rendering eloquent reply.

## Wurlitzer Stringed Instruments To Be Sold—'With Integrity'

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Rembert Wurlitzer, Inc., often described as the world's leading dealer in fine old stringed instruments, will go out of business at the end of next month, the company's president and sole owner disclosed.

The owner, Mrs. Lee Wurlitzer, said that her decision was triggered by the expiration of the lease on the company's headquarters at 16 West 51st street. But she added, "I'm tired. I want to retire. I love the old-fiddle business and I want to dispose of the instruments in a civilized way, with integrity."

Negotiations are now under way, Mrs. Wurlitzer said, for the sale of the collection to large lots to a select few old-instrument dealers. "I would never sell them at retail nor auction them off," she explained, "since that would mean that the collection, which has been insured for more than a decade at \$1 million and includes some 1,300 'objects,' would be gobbled up by collectors. 'I wouldn't want to see that,' she said. "I want the instruments to be used by musicians."

The Wurlitzer collection over the years has included many of the most famous violins, cellos, violas and bows in existence. Perhaps the most valuable now on hand, Mrs. Wurlitzer said, is the "Heller" Strad, which was commissioned from Stradivari by an English family named Heller and has had only three owners. Last year when it was taken to Japan for exhibit, according to Mrs. Wurlitzer, the "Heller" was appraised by three leading dealers as worth \$300,000 and insured for that amount.

Although the collection to be disposed of includes such renowned old names as Stradivari, Amati, Ruggieri, Bergomi, Montagnana, one of the company's most prized possessions is a quartet of instruments built by Simone Francesco Sarcotti, who died only last year.

"Simone was the greatest modern maker," Mrs. Wurlitzer said, "and this is a simply beautiful quartet."

Mrs. Wurlitzer, whose late husband Rembert established the stringed instrument firm in 1949 when he withdrew from the original Wurlitzer Co. took over upon his death in 1963.

The Wurlitzer Co. was founded in 1842 by Rembert's grandfather, Rudolph. Its diverse interests have ranged from organs and pianos to electric guitars and juke boxes.

# What they're wearing in Paris



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1801 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2202 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1142 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1802 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2203 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1143 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
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1804 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2205 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1145 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1805 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2206 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1146 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1806 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2207 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1147 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1807 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2208 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1148 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1808 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2209 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1149 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1809 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2210 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1150 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1810 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2211 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1151 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
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1812 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2213 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1153 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1813 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2214 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1154 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
1814 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2215 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1155 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
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1835 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2236 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1176 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
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1857 11 1/2 Gulf 1.14	22	33	33 1/2	2258 1 1/2 Conoco	13	1 1/2	14 1/2	1198 1 1/2 Ditchback	4	5	5
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## Trade Deficit U.K. Rises Bit in July

Prices Blamed; Exs, Sterling Slip

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The U.K. trade deficit increased slightly and was short of a record level, due to the nation's rising oil bill, the government reported today.

The report was blamed for a weakening in prices on the London Stock Exchange, which closed at its lowest point in years. At the same time, the pound declined against the dollar, although it held firm against other currencies.

Despite the government's repeated assurances of optimism that its trade position would begin to improve, little improvement has been evident so far. The visible deficit was 23 per cent above January deficit and tripled for July 1973.

The visible deficit, involving trade in goods as opposed to invisible items such as tourism, financial transactions, and services, rose from \$247 million in June to \$277 million in July, and beneath the record \$279 million in May.

Non-Oil Deficit Falls

A July deficit in petroleum and petroleum-related products to a record \$245 million from a previous record of \$232 million in June. The visible deficit, however, rose from \$247 million in June to \$277 million in July, and beneath the record \$279 million in May.

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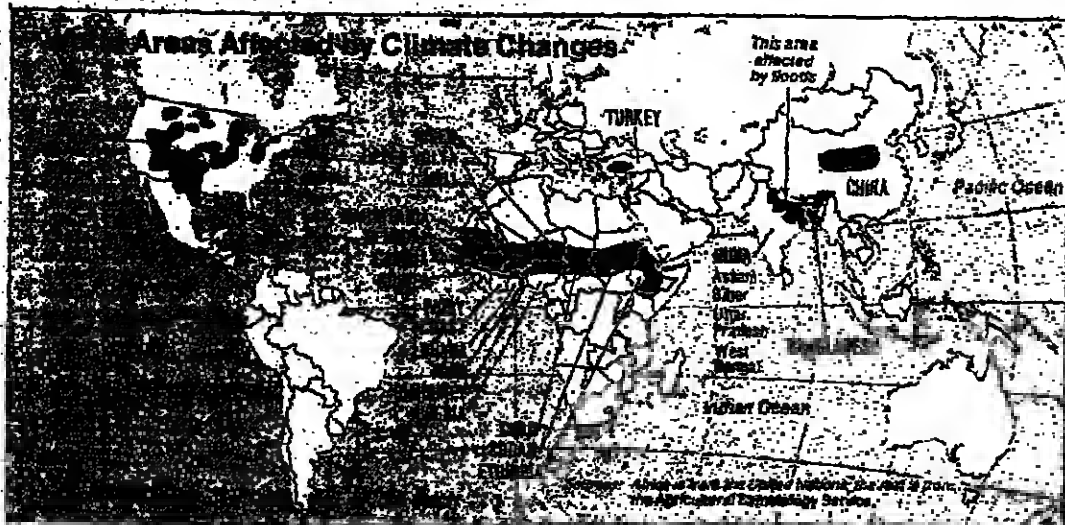
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Current U.S. Drought No Isolated Phenomenon

## Experts Fear New Cycle of Poor Harvests

TECHUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 13 (AP)—The drought which has destroyed the hoped-for U.S. bumper crop of corn, soybeans and other crops in the Midwest could be signaling the beginning of a period of poor harvests, growing food shortages, and higher prices.

Many students of weather trends are concerned that the lack of rainfall that cut so deeply into crop yields in such key states as Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas is an isolated phenomenon. They say it could be the start of a drought that could affect large parts of the central United States for years, causing shortages in this country and abroad.

Economists see the current drought as hastening the liquidation of cattle herds that already is under way. Any such development could foreclose the possibility of cheaper meat in this decade.

Moreover, it is expected that farmers increasingly will turn to irrigation to maintain or improve the productivity of their land. This would add a significant and permanent new element to the cost of producing food.

Several observations prompt fears that this summer's arid weather over a band extending from northern New Mexico and Texas on the south to South Dakota on the north may be more than just a temporary condition. One is that Great Plains droughts have run in roughly 20-year cycles, and another is about due. The latest extended dry period came in 1933-36, and the one before that—rated as the worst in the past century—extended from 1933 through 1936.

Irving Krick, former head of the meteorology department at the California Institute of Technology and now president of a private weather-forecasting firm in California, has done comparative studies of atmospheric pressure, and he expects low rainfall in the Midwest to continue into 1975.

"It's going to get worse in the next few years," he declares. "Our projections are that the old dust-bowl area from New Mexico up to Canada will stay dry and will spread. Conditions now are similar to those of the middle 1930s. Moisture below ground is being sucked out by crops and isn't being replenished."

Reid Bryson, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin, concurs with this general belief. "We don't know in detail how these things evolve, but the evidence is abundantly clear that the climate of the earth is changing and in a direction that isn't promising in terms of our ability to feed the world," he says. "It must be remembered that crop-production weather during the 15 years or so preceding 1972 was the best it's been in the

past century and a half. The chances of its recurring are about one in 10,000."

Whatever the extended outlook for rainfall, the drought already

## Butz Opposes Export Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that he remains opposed to controls on U.S. grain exports despite the poor prospects for corn and some other crops.

"I think the need for controls will not be as pressing as some people will indicate," he said.

Due to yesterday's downward revision by the Agriculture Department on some key grain harvests, it has been widely assumed that the Ford administration would consider the possibility of limiting exports.

## U.S. Airlines Cut Schedules And Seek Fare Increases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) and the airlines it regulates are moving increasingly to limit the number of flights scheduled and to push air fares generally upward.

While airline profits may benefit, passengers could often find reservations harder to get and planes more crowded as well as more costly to travel in. It all adds up to a considerable loss of the high-flying promotional approach the aviation industry has long taken.

On top of domestic fare increases of about 12 per cent since Dec. 1 and international boosts totaling 25 per cent since Jan. 1, the CAB is likely to approve another transatlantic raise this year, and it is urging a substantial boost in special discount fares over the ocean.

Seeka Floor on Charter Rates

The CAB is also encouraging airlines to set a floor under over-sea charter-group rates that is higher than the current minimum; if they cannot do so voluntarily, the CAB will order a floor into effect, probably by next Jan. 1, and prospects appear dim for rolling back the latest "temporary" domestic fare increase of 6 per cent, which theoretically expires Oct. 31.

Though the fuel shortage has eased, many U.S. flight reductions put into effect during last winter's pinch remain in force, through about 20 agreements among airlines. In recent months, the CAB has approved further

domestic cuts, almost invariably giving fuel savings as justification. This month's flight schedule cuts are 6.1 per cent short of a year ago, though there have been some seasonal flight additions for the summer. A current board study of domestic routes may well lead to more curtailment.

Complicating this cutback effort, though likely to encourage more cutbacks in the future, is a recent softening in airline business. The trunk-line "load factor"—percentage of seats filled with paying passengers—had risen to 60 per cent in June from 54.9 per cent a year before. But the figure slipped to 54.4 per cent in July—still a 1/2 percentage point higher than the July 1973 figure. The CAB's airline policy of keeping planes fuller may well lead to more flight cuts in the months ahead, with business slowing down. Meanwhile, critics of the new approach argue that the increased fares are driving business away, setting up a vicious circle that may lead to still more service cuts in the future.

"We've had too much emphasis on passenger convenience in the past," says Whitney Gilliland, CAB vice-chairman. The board must be "more tolerant" of fuller planes, even if "it may mean somebody has to wait a day to get a flight," he adds.

Avoiding Competition

Though Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines recently broke off talks on possible pooling of operations and revenues on overseas flights, that does not rule out a new try, or perhaps informal route-swapping—with each line ending up with fewer routes and less head-to-head competition.

Furthermore, CAB chairman Robert Timm suggests that a current "transatlantic route renewal" case before the CAB may provide an opportunity to consolidate routes, though it was conceived as a way to expand them.

Mr. Timm concedes that the current trend is not just fuel-related. "The overcapacity problem was there when the carriers were telling me they had all the fuel they wanted," he says, adding that "it came into pretty sharp focus when fuel price became a big issue."

The upshot, consumer advocates warn, could be that air travel may become so costly and inconvenient that some passengers will not want to board a plane at all. Even some industry leaders worry that the retrenchment policy may set off a downward spiral that would be hard to stop. Not only might reduced service alienate some travelers, but, it is feared, higher fares might drive customers away and force further reduction of flights.

Japanese Prices Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—The Japanese wholesale price index in July rose 1.1 per cent from June to 1974, the 1970-based index, the Bank of Japan said today.

## South African Mines Vie for Union Corp.

Gold Fields Tops Offer Of Barlow Rand

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Gold Fields of South Africa is bidding about \$650 million to take over Union Corp., which is presently discussing a merger with Barlow Rand. All three are South African-based mining companies.

Financial sources here estimate that a successful takeover would give the Gold Fields group 30 per cent of South African gold production, compared with 38 per cent for Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa.

Gold Fields is offering to exchange six of its ordinary shares plus seven new convertible preferred shares for every 100 Union Corp. shares. The offer's value is equivalent to some 730 South African cents (about \$10.58) per Union Corp. share compared with the market price of 550 cents. The value of the proposed offer would represent a 30 per cent increase in the value of Union Corp. shares before the first announcement of the proposed merger with Barlow Rand last month.

The bid, announced here today, is expected to be made officially in six or seven weeks. Union Corp. officials said they would study the offer and make their recommendation to shareholders "in due course."

A spokesman for merchant bankers Hill Samuel said the Gold Fields offer is about 40 per cent higher than the Barlow Rand terms.

Gold Fields said that the combined asset value of the two companies would total over \$1.5 billion (about \$1.5 billion).

In other merger news, directors of St. Martin's Property Corp. rejected as "wholly inadequate" a bid from Commercial Union Assurance Co.

The St. Martin's board said also that the offer, valuing the firm at about \$88 million, is "inappropriate" in that it consists entirely of Commercial Union ordinary shares and would not give St. Martin's shareholders any cash.

## Inflation Fears Clip NYSE Prices

Dow Falls 10.88 In Light Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Ford's address to Congress last night was regarded by Wall Street analysts as a good morale booster for the nation. But it was overshadowed by depressing agricultural news, and stock prices declined across a broad front today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 10.88 to 758.41. It closed Aug. 3 at 753.58 before dropping 45 points in the first three sessions last week in anticipation of Mr. Nixon's resignation. It has been declining steadily since Wednesday.

Volume totaled 10.14 million

speculation in the form commodity futures market on Midwest crop drought losses contributed to the concern about inflation.

Grumman retreated 2 3/8 to 10 1/8 after trading as high as 12 5/8. Late in the session it was announced that the Senate in effect killed a proposed \$100 million loan agreement between the Navy and Grumman. The company had no immediate comment.

Glamour stocks were among the most active on the Big Board and were lower. Texas Instrument was down 5/8 at 75 1/4. Xerox was off 3 1/4 at 88 1/4. IBM lost 3 1/4 at 202 1/4 and Burroughs fell 4 3/4 to 84.

Equitable Life Mortgage fell 1 1/4 to 11 5/8 after reporting that July-quarter net fell to 48 cents a share from 55 cents a year earlier.

Tishman Realty was down 3 1/4 to 11 3/4. The company reported a nine-month loss.

Gold mining and silver mining stocks were strong. ASA gained 4 to 97. Campbell Redlake rose 1 3/4 to 41. Homestake was ahead 3 3/4 at 62 3/8 and International Mining added 3 1/2 to 16.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.59 to 73.10.

McCulloch Oil, Syntex and Giant Wellbore mines, among the volume leaders, surrendered small fractions.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares fell 1.55 to 63.97.

Bond prices closed mixed in quiet trading. Government coupons dipped by up to 1/8 in the longer dates while the shorter maturities held steady. Corporates were little changed.

In Chicago, pessimistic crop forecasts pushed grain futures to limit gains today. Trading virtually ceased after most contracts opened at limit advances and remained there throughout the session.

The surge reversed a three-day decline during which corn lost 26 cents a bushel and soybeans fell 70 cents. Because of the decline, soybean trading limits were increased today to 30 cents a bushel.

Most traders displayed large stocks of unfilled purchase orders because of the quick surge to price limits.

"Your voice is the best medicine your mother could have."

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Prices to Be Increased

Officials of Fiat say the giant Italian auto maker will announce soon a new round of price hikes ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. It would be the third price increase this year, decided by higher production costs—manpower and materials—officials say. In January, Fiat raised prices by 12 per cent. The company ordered a further increase in June ranging from 12 to 20 per cent.

### Norco Finds Gas, Oil Off Indonesia

A group headed by Continental Oil Co. (Conoco) has discovered natural gas and oil in Indonesian waters of the South China Sea. The discovery well, in 289 feet of water and about 10 miles west of Natuna Island, is in an exploration area which the group holds under a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, Indonesia's national oil company. Conoco says the discovery flow rates were 26.5 million cubic feet a day and 4,727 barrels of oil a day. The Conoco group last month announced a discovery of gas in the west, where the cumulative flow was 24 million cubic feet of gas and 4,220 barrels of oil and condensate a day. Conoco, a 40 per cent interest in the Pertamina consortium, is operator for the group. Getty Oil, a 25 per cent interest and a unit of Standard of Indiana recently acquired a 35 per cent interest.

### Plant Expansion Slows

A number of announcements of new U.S. manufacturing plants and plant expansion projects in this year's first quarter dropped 14 per

cent from the like 1973 period, according to Fahlstis Co. plant-location consultant. It attributes the decline to business uncertainties, high interest rates, the energy crunch and materials shortages. The 1,631 announcements in the first quarter include all new plants that will employ 200 workers or more and every "feasible" expansion, Fahlstis says. In the first quarter, 49 per cent of the announcements were for the 16 Southeastern states. Major declines came in the textiles and leather group, down 29 per cent; the food and miscellaneous industry group, off 23 per cent; and transportation equipment, down 42 per cent. Petroleum was up 85 per cent and paper posted a 49 per cent gain.

### Warner-Lambert Merger Cleared

A U.S. Federal Trade Commission official has ruled that the 1970 merger of two international drug manufacturers, Warner-Lambert and Parke-Davis, does not restrict competition in the pharmaceutical industry. Judge Andrew Goodhope, in an initial decision, dismissed an FTC staff complaint against the two companies. His ruling may be appealed to the full commission. Warner-Lambert acquired Parke-Davis in 1970 for 6.8 million shares of its common stock. The FTC, citing a decline in the number of drug manufacturers to 91 in 1967 from 1,143 in 1947, filed suit, charging that the acquisition was anti-competitive. But a year after the merger, Mr. Goodhope noted, the two companies' share of the prescription-drug market was 4.8 per cent less than the 5 per cent Parke-Davis alone had accounted for 10 years earlier. Judge Goodhope also found that Parke-Davis's sales are almost exclusively in prescription drugs while Warner-Lambert's sales include a broad line of non-prescription products.

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

"A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think."



## —1974— Stocks em

1974 Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div	In	5	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last
Continued from Page 81									
15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
34	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
35	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
36	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
37	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
38	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
39	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
40	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
42	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
43	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
44	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
45	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
46	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
47	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
48	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
49	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
50	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
52	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
53	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
55	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
56	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
57	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
58	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
59	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
60	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
61	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
62	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
63	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

**TRADER VIC'S**  
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# مکرمہ



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# Angels' Ryan Strikes Out 19 to Tie Mark



Nolan Ryan strikes the mark.

## Utah, Ahumada Fight in London Vacant Title

DON, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Comely, British and Euro-light-heavyweight boxing, will meet Argentina's Ahumada here for the World Boxing Council title. In London, it was not today.

Foster of the United States was stripped of his title by WBC for failing to sign a contract to defend his title.

Sh promoter Mickey Duff Foster had ample opportunity to sign to meet Comely but no effort was spared to him. We were willing to fight to America but refused and was subsequently stripped of his title by WBC.

Two boxers will share a \$250,000 purse. The fight will be at London's Wembley.

Comely fought against Foster in New York, last June, and the American to a draw.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
	W	L	Pct.
1. Baltimore Orioles	52	23	69.1
2. New York Yankees	48	27	64.0
3. Detroit Tigers	47	28	62.5
4. Toronto Blue Jays	46	29	61.3
5. Oakland Athletics	45	30	60.0
6. Kansas City Royals	44	31	58.8
7. Minnesota Twins	43	32	57.5
8. Chicago White Sox	42	33	56.2
9. Cleveland Indians	41	34	55.0
10. Los Angeles Angels	40	35	53.8
11. Texas Rangers	39	36	52.5
12. Seattle Mariners	38	37	51.3
13. California Angels	37	38	50.0
14. Milwaukee Brewers	36	39	48.8
15. St. Louis Cardinals	35	40	47.5
16. Philadelphia Phillies	34	41	46.2
17. Pittsburgh Pirates	33	42	45.0
18. Cincinnati Reds	32	43	43.8
19. San Francisco Giants	31	44	42.5
20. San Diego Padres	30	45	41.3
21. Houston Astros	29	46	40.0
22. Atlanta Braves	28	47	38.8
23. New York Mets	27	48	37.5
24. Los Angeles Dodgers	26	49	36.2
25. St. Paul Cardinals	25	50	35.0
26. Montreal Expos	24	51	33.8
27. Washington Nationals	23	52	32.5
28. Baltimore Orioles	22	53	31.3
29. New York Yankees	21	54	30.0
30. Detroit Tigers	20	55	28.8
31. Toronto Blue Jays	19	56	27.5
32. Oakland Athletics	18	57	26.2
33. Kansas City Royals	17	58	25.0
34. Minnesota Twins	16	59	23.8
35. Chicago White Sox	15	60	22.5
36. Cleveland Indians	14	61	21.3
37. Los Angeles Angels	13	62	20.0
38. Texas Rangers	12	63	18.8
39. Seattle Mariners	11	64	17.5
40. California Angels	10	65	16.2
41. Milwaukee Brewers	9	66	15.0
42. St. Louis Cardinals	8	67	13.8
43. Philadelphia Phillies	7	68	12.5
44. Pittsburgh Pirates	6	69	11.3
45. Cincinnati Reds	5	70	10.0
46. San Francisco Giants	4	71	8.8
47. San Diego Padres	3	72	7.5
48. Houston Astros	2	73	6.2
49. Atlanta Braves	1	74	5.0
50. New York Mets	0	75	3.8
51. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	76	2.5
52. St. Paul Cardinals	0	77	1.3
53. Montreal Expos	0	78	0.0
54. Washington Nationals	0	79	0.0
55. Baltimore Orioles	0	80	0.0
56. New York Yankees	0	81	0.0
57. Detroit Tigers	0	82	0.0
58. Toronto Blue Jays	0	83	0.0
59. Oakland Athletics	0	84	0.0
60. Kansas City Royals	0	85	0.0
61. Minnesota Twins	0	86	0.0
62. Chicago White Sox	0	87	0.0
63. Cleveland Indians	0	88	0.0
64. Los Angeles Angels	0	89	0.0
65. Texas Rangers	0	90	0.0
66. Seattle Mariners	0	91	0.0
67. California Angels	0	92	0.0
68. Milwaukee Brewers	0	93	0.0
69. St. Louis Cardinals	0	94	0.0
70. Philadelphia Phillies	0	95	0.0
71. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	96	0.0
72. Cincinnati Reds	0	97	0.0
73. San Francisco Giants	0	98	0.0
74. San Diego Padres	0	99	0.0
75. Houston Astros	0	100	0.0
76. Atlanta Braves	0	101	0.0
77. New York Mets	0	102	0.0
78. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	103	0.0
79. St. Paul Cardinals	0	104	0.0
80. Montreal Expos	0	105	0.0
81. Washington Nationals	0	106	0.0
82. Baltimore Orioles	0	107	0.0
83. New York Yankees	0	108	0.0
84. Detroit Tigers	0	109	0.0
85. Toronto Blue Jays	0	110	0.0
86. Oakland Athletics	0	111	0.0
87. Kansas City Royals	0	112	0.0
88. Minnesota Twins	0	113	0.0
89. Chicago White Sox	0	114	0.0
90. Cleveland Indians	0	115	0.0
91. Los Angeles Angels	0	116	0.0
92. Texas Rangers	0	117	0.0
93. Seattle Mariners	0	118	0.0
94. California Angels	0	119	0.0
95. Milwaukee Brewers	0	120	0.0
96. St. Louis Cardinals	0	121	0.0
97. Philadelphia Phillies	0	122	0.0
98. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	123	0.0
99. Cincinnati Reds	0	124	0.0
100. San Francisco Giants	0	125	0.0
101. San Diego Padres	0	126	0.0
102. Houston Astros	0	127	0.0
103. Atlanta Braves	0	128	0.0
104. New York Mets	0	129	0.0
105. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	130	0.0
106. St. Paul Cardinals	0	131	0.0
107. Montreal Expos	0	132	0.0
108. Washington Nationals	0	133	0.0
109. Baltimore Orioles	0	134	0.0
110. New York Yankees	0	135	0.0
111. Detroit Tigers	0	136	0.0
112. Toronto Blue Jays	0	137	0.0
113. Oakland Athletics	0	138	0.0
114. Kansas City Royals	0	139	0.0
115. Minnesota Twins	0	140	0.0
116. Chicago White Sox	0	141	0.0
117. Cleveland Indians	0	142	0.0
118. Los Angeles Angels	0	143	0.0
119. Texas Rangers	0	144	0.0
120. Seattle Mariners	0	145	0.0
121. California Angels	0	146	0.0
122. Milwaukee Brewers	0	147	0.0
123. St. Louis Cardinals	0	148	0.0
124. Philadelphia Phillies	0	149	0.0
125. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	150	0.0
126. Cincinnati Reds	0	151	0.0
127. San Francisco Giants	0	152	0.0
128. San Diego Padres	0	153	0.0
129. Houston Astros	0	154	0.0
130. Atlanta Braves	0	155	0.0
131. New York Mets	0	156	0.0
132. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	157	0.0
133. St. Paul Cardinals	0	158	0.0
134. Montreal Expos	0	159	0.0
135. Washington Nationals	0	160	0.0
136. Baltimore Orioles	0	161	0.0
137. New York Yankees	0	162	0.0
138. Detroit Tigers	0	163	0.0
139. Toronto Blue Jays	0	164	0.0
140. Oakland Athletics	0	165	0.0
141. Kansas City Royals	0	166	0.0
142. Minnesota Twins	0	167	0.0
143. Chicago White Sox	0	168	0.0
144. Cleveland Indians	0	169	0.0
145. Los Angeles Angels	0	170	0.0
146. Texas Rangers	0	171	0.0
147. Seattle Mariners	0	172	0.0
148. California Angels	0	173	0.0
149. Milwaukee Brewers	0	174	0.0
150. St. Louis Cardinals	0	175	0.0
151. Philadelphia Phillies	0	176	0.0
152. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	177	0.0
153. Cincinnati Reds	0	178	0.0
154. San Francisco Giants	0	179	0.0
155. San Diego Padres	0	180	0.0
156. Houston Astros	0	181	0.0
157. Atlanta Braves	0	182	0.0
158. New York Mets	0	183	0.0
159. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	184	0.0
160. St. Paul Cardinals	0	185	0.0
161. Montreal Expos	0	186	0.0
162. Washington Nationals	0	187	0.0
163. Baltimore Orioles	0	188	0.0
164. New York Yankees	0	189	0.0
165. Detroit Tigers	0	190	0.0
166. Toronto Blue Jays	0	191	0.0
167. Oakland Athletics	0	192	0.0
168. Kansas City Royals	0	193	0.0
169. Minnesota Twins	0	194	0.0
170. Chicago White Sox	0	195	0.0
171. Cleveland Indians	0	196	0.0
172. Los Angeles Angels	0	197	0.0
173. Texas Rangers	0	198	0.0
174. Seattle Mariners	0	199	0.0
175. California Angels	0	200	0.0
176. Milwaukee Brewers	0	201	0.0
177. St. Louis Cardinals	0	202	0.0
178. Philadelphia Phillies	0	203	0.0
179. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	204	0.0
180. Cincinnati Reds	0	205	0.0
181. San Francisco Giants	0	206	0.0
182. San Diego Padres	0	207	0.0
183. Houston Astros	0	208	0.0
184. Atlanta Braves	0	209	0.0
185. New York Mets	0	210	0.0
186. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	211	0.0
187. St. Paul Cardinals	0	212	0.0
188. Montreal Expos	0	213	0.0
189. Washington Nationals	0	214	0.0
190. Baltimore Orioles	0	215	0.0
191. New York Yankees	0	216	0.0
192. Detroit Tigers	0	217	0.0
193. Toronto Blue Jays	0	218	0.0
194. Oakland Athletics	0	219	0.0
195. Kansas City Royals	0	220	0.0
196. Minnesota Twins	0	221	0.0
197. Chicago White Sox	0	222	0.0
198. Cleveland Indians	0	223	0.0
199. Los Angeles Angels	0	224	0.0
200. Texas Rangers	0	225	0.0
201. Seattle Mariners	0	226	0.0
202. California Angels	0	227	0.0
203. Milwaukee Brewers	0	228	0.0
204. St. Louis Cardinals	0	229	0.0
205. Philadelphia Phillies	0	230	0.0
206. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	231	0.0
207. Cincinnati Reds	0	232	0.0
208. San Francisco Giants	0	233	0.0
209. San Diego Padres	0	234	0.0
210. Houston Astros	0	235	0.0
211. Atlanta Braves	0	236	0.0
212. New York Mets	0	237	0.0
213. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	238	0.0
214. St. Paul Cardinals	0	239	0.0
215. Montreal Expos	0	240	0.0
216. Washington Nationals	0	241	0.0
217. Baltimore Orioles	0	242	0.0
218. New York Yankees	0	243	0.0
219. Detroit Tigers	0	244	0.0
220. Toronto Blue Jays	0	245	0.0
221. Oakland Athletics	0	246	0.0
222. Kansas City Royals	0	247	0.0
223. Minnesota Twins	0	248	0.0
224. Chicago White Sox	0	249	0.0
225. Cleveland Indians	0	250	0.0
226. Los Angeles Angels	0	251	0.0
227. Texas Rangers	0	252	0.0
228. Seattle Mariners	0	253	0.0
229. California Angels	0	254	0.0
230. Milwaukee Brewers	0	255	0.0
231. St. Louis Cardinals	0	256	0.0
232. Philadelphia Phillies	0	257	0.0
233. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	258	0.0
234. Cincinnati Reds	0	259	0.0
235. San Francisco Giants	0	260	0.0
236. San Diego Padres	0	261	0.0
237. Houston Astros	0	262	0.0
238. Atlanta Braves	0	263	0.0
239. New York Mets	0	264	0.0
240. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	265	0.0
241. St. Paul Cardinals	0	266	0.0
242. Montreal Expos	0	267	0.0
243. Washington Nationals	0	268	0.0
244. Baltimore Orioles	0	269	0.0
245. New York Yankees	0	270	0.0
246. Detroit Tigers	0	271	0.0
247. Toronto Blue Jays	0	272	0.0
248. Oakland Athletics	0	273	0.0
249. Kansas City Royals	0	274	0.0
250. Minnesota Twins	0	275	0.0
251. Chicago White Sox	0	276	0.0
252. Cleveland Indians	0	277	0.0
253. Los Angeles Angels	0	278	0.0
254. Texas Rangers	0	279	0.0
255. Seattle Mariners	0	280	0.0
256. California Angels	0	281	0.0
257. Milwaukee Brewers	0	282	0.0
258. St. Louis Cardinals	0	283	0.0
259. Philadelphia Phillies	0	284	0.0
260. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	285	0.0
261. Cincinnati Reds	0	286	0.0
262. San Francisco Giants	0	287	0.0
263. San Diego Padres	0	288	0.0
264. Houston Astros	0	289	0.0
265. Atlanta Braves	0	290	0.0
266. New York Mets	0	291	0.0
267. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	292	0.0
268. St. Paul Cardinals	0	293	0.0
269. Montreal Expos	0	294	0.0
270. Washington Nationals	0	295	0.0
271. Baltimore Orioles	0	296	0.0
272. New York Yankees	0	297	0.0
273. Detroit Tigers	0	298	0.0
274. Toronto Blue Jays	0	299	0.0
275. Oakland Athletics	0	300	0.0
276. Kansas City Royals	0	301	0.0
277. Minnesota Twins	0	302	0.0
278. Chicago White Sox	0	303	0.0
279. Cleveland Indians	0	304	0.0
280. Los Angeles Angels	0	305	0.0
281. Texas Rangers	0	306	0.0
282. Seattle Mariners	0	307	0.0
283. California Angels	0	308	0.0
284. Milwaukee Brewers	0	309	0.0
285. St. Louis Cardinals	0	310	0.0
286. Philadelphia Phillies	0	311	0.0
287. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	312	0.0
288. Cincinnati Reds	0	313	0.0
289. San Francisco Giants	0	314	0.0
290. San Diego Padres	0	315	0.0
291. Houston Astros	0	316	0.0
292. Atlanta Braves	0	317	0.0
293. New York Mets	0	318	0.0
294. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	319	0.0
295. St. Paul Cardinals	0	320	0.0
296. Montreal Expos	0	321	0.0
297. Washington Nationals	0	322	0.0
298. Baltimore Orioles	0	323	0.0
299. New York Yankees	0	324	0.0
300. Detroit Tigers	0	325	0.0
301. Toronto Blue Jays	0	326	0.0
302. Oakland Athletics	0	327	0.0
303. Kansas City Royals	0	328	0.0
304. Minnesota Twins	0	329	0.0
305. Chicago White Sox	0	330	0.0
306. Cleveland Indians	0	331	0.0
307. Los Angeles Angels	0	332	0.0
308. Texas Rangers	0	333	0.0
309. Seattle Mariners	0	334	0.0
310. California Angels	0	335	0.0
311. Milwaukee Brewers	0	336	0.0
312. St. Louis Cardinals	0	337	0.0
313. Philadelphia Phillies	0	338	0.0
314. Pittsburgh Pirates	0	339	0.0
315. Cincinnati Reds	0	340	0.0
316. San Francisco Giants	0	341	0.0
317. San Diego Padres	0	342	0.0
318. Houston Astros	0	343	0.0
319. Atlanta Braves	0	344	0.0
320. New York Mets	0	345	0.0
321. Los Angeles Dodgers	0	346	0.0
322. St. Paul Cardinals	0	347	0.0
323. Montreal Expos	0	348	0.0
324. Washington Nationals	0	349	0.0
325. Baltimore Orioles	0	350	0.0

Western Division			
	W	L	Pct.
1. Los Angeles Dodgers	68	48	58.8
2. San Diego Padres	60	54	52.5
3. San Francisco Giants	58	56	50.9
4. Houston Astros	57	57	50.0
5. Texas Rangers	56	58	49.1
6. Seattle Mariners	54</		



